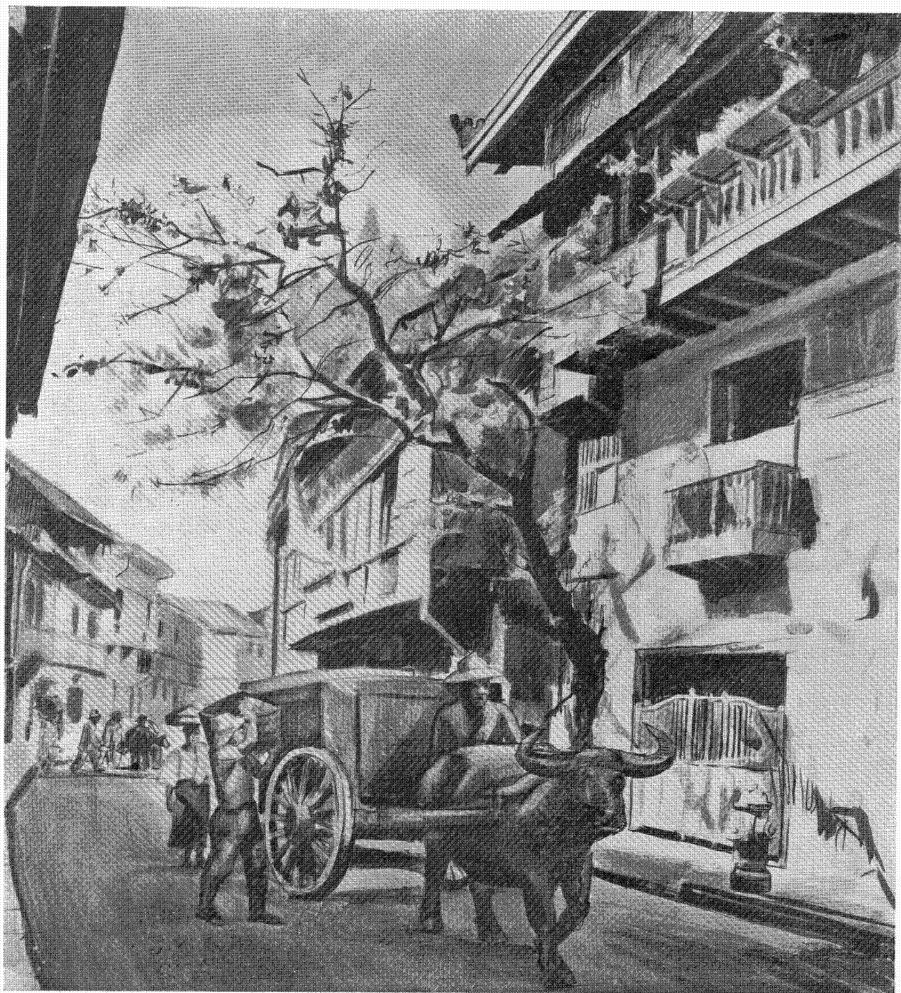


PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXII

JUNE, 1935

No. 6 (326)



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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



Vol. XXXII

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Entered at the Manila Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter

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Subscription rates: ₱3.00 in the Philippines, \$3.00 elsewhere. The Magazine will be stopped without notice at the expiration of a subscription unless otherwise ordered. When informing the Publisher of a change in address, please give the old address as well as the new. Remittances should be made by money order. Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

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Business and Finance

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



THE annual report of the Insular Auditor for 1934 shows revenues in all funds totalling ₱78,675,000 against disbursements of ₱70,720,000. The excess of income, ₱7,955,000, is a considerable improvement over the ₱491,000 excess of income in 1933 and the substantial excesses of expenditures in the three years preceding.

The ₱8,649,000 increase in revenues in 1934 (over 1933) was due mainly to increased returns from taxation and repayments of loans. The ₱1,185,000 increase in expenditures was due mainly to economic development and retirement gratuities.

In the General Fund alone, income was ₱63,204,000 or 11.26 per cent above estimated income and 9 per cent above 1933 actual income. Expenditures totalled ₱56,310,000, or slightly below the 1933 expenditures. The net excess of income was ₱6,894,000, compared with ₱1,416,000 in 1933 and with large deficits in the previous three years.

The Government is making every effort to make an equally good showing in 1935, in spite of the fact that appropriations have been made in excess of the anticipated revenues. All the departments have been instructed to save 5 to 10 per cent of their appropriations and it is expected that this will be done mainly by salary cuts. This policy has aroused a good deal of opposition among government employees and labor leaders, the latter fearing that a policy of salary cuts by the government might prove contagious.

For the first quarter of 1935, it is reported that collections exceeded those for the same period last year and exceeded estimates by nearly ₱1,000,000. Expenditures were ₱148,000 under the budget estimate.

In addition to its income from regular sources, the Government anticipates large receipts of extraordinary revenues from the United States Government in 1935 and is making plans for their expenditure. The ₱6,288,000 available from the sugar processing tax, over and above the benefit payments promised to growers for cane destroyed, has already been allocated and will be used for artesian wells, waterworks, roads and bridges, locust control, land settlement aid, aid to agricultural schools and other purposes that will assist agriculture. Large amounts are anticipated from the coconut oil processing tax and from devaluation. If the Philippine Government is given unrestricted authority over the expenditure of any of these funds, it is probable that part will be used for the establishment of a system of agricultural banks, to make loans easily available to farmers at reasonable rates of interest. Secretary Rodriguez of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce wants these banks to serve industry as well, by supplying capital for new industries, but it would probably be found best to keep the financing of agriculture and industry entirely separate. Agricultural banks could theoretically fulfill a very useful function, as the small farmer in most instances now has to pay exorbitant rates of interest, but there are overwhelming practical difficulties in the way of successful operation and supervision.

The Sugar Administration had paid out \$2,493,000 (₱4,986,000) in benefit payments by April 26, or about 16-2/3 per cent of the total to be paid out. Arrangements are being made to start payment of the second installment soon, though the first has not yet been completed on account of faulty returns or for other reasons. Due possibly to the sugar payments and to good prices for copra, collections improved somewhat during April.

The Department of Public Works and Communications is surveying sites for aviation landing fields throughout the islands. It is planned to provide a landing field in each province, convenient to the capital, at an average cost of ₱5,000, including the purchase price of the land and the cost of constructing a runway 100 by 200 meters. These fields would be available for commercial aviation as well as for the Constabulary aviation unit.

Real estate sales during April were greater than for any similar month since 1929, with the single exception of April, 1933, which total was only slightly larger than that of the month under review. Sales during April, 1935, totalled ₱1,110,000, making the total for the first four months of 1935 considerably greater than for the same period of 1934, which were ₱4,912,213 and ₱4,205,315 respectively.

Construction continues to improve over the same period of last year. The total value of building permits for April, 1935, amounted to ₱318,500, and in the first four months of 1935, totalled ₱1,203,000 as compared with ₱995,100 for the same period of 1934.

Power production continues downward, amounting to 8,964,000 k.w.h. in April, 1935, and 36,849,000 k.w.h. for the first four months of the present year, as compared with 39,977,000 k.w.h. for the corresponding period of 1934.

Foreign Trade

Imports have fallen off steadily each month since December, 1934, while exports have increased each month, with the result that a favorable balance was finally reached in March. Imports totalled ₱11,344,219 and exports ₱14,784,444. For the first quarter of 1935, however, imports, amounting to ₱40,136,955, have exceeded exports by ₱3,725,431,

whereas in the first quarter of 1934, imports of ₱45,479,958 were only about half of exports. Unless imports continued to fall off, it seems unlikely that there will be an export balance for the year sufficient to cover the invisible items in the balance of payments, and it will be necessary to draw on the substantial reserves that are believed to have been accumulated abroad in more prosperous years.

The visible trade with the United States was about balanced in the first quarter of 1935, with a balance of ₱1,700,000, compared with a favorable balance of ₱48,400,000 in the 1934 quarter. Imports from Japan were a little more than double exports to that country, and the unfavorable balance of ₱2,780,000 was almost exactly the same as in the 1934 quarter. In addition to the United States, there were favorable balances with Spain, Great Britain, and France.

Import Trade.—Imports have been falling off steadily since the beginning of 1935, the March figure being 14 per cent under February and 27-1/2 per cent under January. This is partly due to the fact that heavy shipments of petroleum and tobacco products were received in January. The decrease is evident in most import items, excepting cotton goods other than piece goods, silk and rayon, meat, fish, vegetable fibers (mostly jute) and automobiles (seasonal increase). In addition to petroleum and tobacco products, already mentioned, it is most notable in machinery and iron and steel goods.

March imports were 23 per cent below March, 1934, and imports for the first quarter of 1935 are 12 per cent below the first quarter of 1934. Exceptions to the general trend are tobacco products, mineral oils, fish and meat products and chemicals. The increase in the former being the most noticeable. Imports of machinery, iron and steel goods and automobiles fell off heavily in the first quarter of 1935, as compared with 1934.

Imports from the United States were 23 per cent below February and 29 per cent below March of 1934. For the first quarter, they were down 17 per cent from the first quarter of 1934. Japan, on the other hand, shows a steady gain, with March, 1935, imports being higher than those for the previous month or for March, 1934, while imports for the quarter exceeded those for the 1934 quarter by 20 per cent. The American share of the total imports in the first quarter of 1935 was 65 per cent and the Japanese share 13 per cent. Imports from China were very slightly above the 1934 quarter, in spite of increasingly unfavorable exchange, while imports from Australia were very slightly down in spite of the heavy imports of Australian flour. Imports improved from Canada, Netherlands and Netherland India, and declined from other countries.

Export Trade.—March exports were 24 per cent over February but 55-1/2 per cent under March, 1934. For the first quarter of 1935, exports were 58-1/2 per cent under the first quarter of 1934. In all three comparisons, the difference is due almost entirely to sugar. If sugar is withdrawn from consideration, exports of all other goods totalled ₱26,388,000 in the first quarter of 1935, a 27-1/2 per cent increase over the ₱20,704,000 in the first quarter of 1934. With the exception of moderate declines in hard fibers (other than abaca), hats, cigars and molasses, everything else showed an increase over the 1934 quarter, the most notable being in all coconut products (due to the price increase), leaf tobacco and embroideries.

The United States took 83 per cent of all exports in March and 76-1/2 per cent in the first quarter, against 92 per cent in the first quarter of 1934, the smallness of sugar shipments, which go entirely to the United States, making the difference. Japan, the second-best market, took 6.7 per cent, an improvement over the 2 per cent in the first quarter of 1934. Exports to Spain and Great Britain also increased substantially over the 1934 quarter, but exports to China and Hongkong, in spite of the favorable exchange, declined.

Transportation

Shipping

Cargoes.—Orient interport continuing good; United States Pacific and Atlantic Coasts good except for sugar and copra shipments which are below normal; Europe, fair, with lumber good, hemp steady, copra cake down due to lack of available cargoes, no shipments of copra or oil.

Passenger traffic.—Inward and outward traffic continuing good. Interisland traffic very good. Manila Railroad

Freight car loadings continued on its downward trend, with the month of April establishing a new

low with only 6,100 cars loaded, carrying 73,182 metric tons, for the five weeks ending April 27, as compared with 13,134 cars and 204,003 tons in the same period of 1934, a decline in tonnage of 64 per cent. As in the previous months, the decline was mainly due to low movement of sugar, sugar cane and molasses, which totalled only 24,788 metric tons in 1935 as compared with 154,884 tons in 1934. Copra movement, 1,588 tons as compared with 5,015 tons, was also down due to the short crop. For the 17 weeks ending April 27, 1935, revenue freight carried totalled 672,909 metric tons, compared with 1,305,013 metric tons for the corresponding period of 1934, a decline of 48 per cent.

Government Revenues

Internal revenue collections for the City of Manila during April, as compared with the same month in 1934, registered a drop of 7 per cent due to the heavy declines of ₱156,000 in income tax and ₱64,000 in license and business tax returns. The total of ₱3,167,743 collected in April, 1935, brought the total for the first four months of this year to ₱7,324,722, a level slightly under the figure for the corresponding period in 1934, ₱7,338,695.

April collections made by the Bureau of Customs, ₱2,699,709, represents a decline of 12 per cent from collections in April, 1934. The total for the first four months of the current year is 11 per cent under collections for the same period last year. The decline was mostly due to a drop of more than ₱1,000,000 in port works fund collections which has steadily declined since the beginning of the year.

It has been reported that revenue collections for the first quarter of 1935 received from 25 provinces showed a decline of about ₱190,000. Total collections of these provinces for the quarter amounted to ₱4,447,000. Government officials, however, indicate that collections for the next two months might show an improvement as land tax payments fall due at this time of the year.

Banking

There was practically no change in the banking situation during April. Details of the Consolidated Bank statement differ very little from March, except for a slight drop in debits to individual accounts. This drop was due to a low week during the Easter Holidays when banks were closed for three days.

There was a substantial increase in the demand for travellers checks and letters of credit. This item has been on the increase since the first of the year and the total amount issued during April exceeded the previous month and is also well ahead of April, 1934.

Consolidated figures of all banks as of April 27 are as follows:

	Thousands of Pesos			
	Apr. 27 1935	Mar. 30 1935	Apr. 30 1934	Apr. 27 1934
Total resources.....	239,506	240,170	241,984	
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	97,792	97,482	97,997	
Investments.....	61,435	54,778	53,846	
Demand deposits.....	52,118	54,790	61,680	
Time deposits.....	78,909	78,166	76,046	
Net working capital, foreign banks.....	12,680	9,480	1,256	
Average weekly debits to individual accounts, four weeks ending.....	22,746	25,597	25,067	
Total net circulation.....	107,467	108,862	104,561	
Total Government reserves.....	153,016	146,342	139,812	

Credits and Collections

The volume of inward bills increased as compared with March, but the total value was less. The number and value of letters of credit opened continued about the same as March.

Collections were somewhat improved over March, both in Manila and through most of the provinces. This is probably due in part to sugar benefit payments. Automobile dealers report credit improvement due to the fact that transportation companies are recovering from payment of heavy annual license fees at the beginning of the year.

Sugar

In sympathy with the New York market, the local prices for United States allotment sugar at the beginning of the first week advanced to ₱7.50 per picul, and by the end of the week advanced further to ₱7.70 and ₱7.80. As the majority of holders in expectation of higher price levels stood aloof from the market, the volume of business transacted during

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the week was insignificant. As sugar prices in New York declined during the second week, local prices correspondingly sagged to the level of ₱7.60 and ₱7.70 per picul, at which little sugar was available. Domestic consumption sugar in small quantities changed hands on the basis of ₱7.75 per picul but as dealers were sufficiently supplied, their ideas were later reduced to ₱7.50 per picul. During the third week exporting houses advanced their prices for United States allotment sugar to ₱8.00 per picul, at which level fair quantities changed hands. The market for domestic consumption sugar continued quiet, but small sales were made at ₱7.75 to ₱7.80 per picul. Little business was done during the fourth week, with exporters quoting ₱8.00 to ₱8.10 per picul, in which price level producers were uninterested.

According to reliable advices, Philippine sugar shipments to the United States during the month amounted to 68,600 long tons of centrifugal and 8,024 long tons of refined sugar. The aggregate shipments of these two classes of sugar from the 1934-1935 crop from November 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, in long tons, follow:

	April 1935	Nov. 1, 1934 to 1933 to Apr. 30, 1935	Nov. 1, 1934 to 1933 to Apr. 30, 1934
Centrifugal.....	68,600	195,351	149,477
Refined.....	8,024	9,934	13,976
Grand Total....	76,624	205,285	163,453

Coconut Products

The local copra market again boomed in April with prices well up due to shortage of stocks. At the beginning of the month, buyers were bidding ₱10.00 for copra but when it became evident that receipts for April will be even shorter than expected, some buyers, finding themselves short of stocks, increased their offers. The market advanced steadily on this basis until the beginning of the last week in April, a lot of business was done at ₱12.50. These prices were manifestly too high and buyers, realizing this, dropped their prices to around ₱12.00 at the close of the month.

Arrivals in Manila were the lowest for any single month in the last ten years which is a direct result of last year's typhoons. Arrivals in Cebu were better but around 15 per cent below those of 1934. In spite of very low shipments in April, stocks were at a very low figure and were estimated at only 26,522 tons in Manila and 10,525 tons in Cebu at the end of the month. Prospects for copra arrivals in May are decidedly better due to slightly increased production. The unexpected freak typhoon which hit the southeastern part of Luzon and the islands of Samar and Leyte in the early part of April resulted in heavy damage in some localities, but it is believed that its effect on the total production of the Islands will be negligible.

The increased prices of copra made it impossible for mills to sell at previous prices in the United States and as sellers ideas advanced, the small interest for inedible consumption disappeared. This left only the edible buyers in the market with practically the entire buying interest confined to the Pacific Coast. Selling interest was very narrow, but buying interest was even narrower. At the end of the month, it was estimated that local mills were probably mostly over-bought. Oil for local consumption advanced

from 20 centavos to 24 centavos per kilo. Stocks were slightly higher, being estimated at 20,244 metric tons in Manila and Cebu at the end of the month.

After a lull of two months, quite a brisk business developed during the first half of April in copra cake for European destinations at prices ranging from ₱24.30 to ₱28.50 per metric ton, f.o.b. steamer. Several thousand tons were sold at these prices, thus relieving mills of their heavily over-stocked positions. As a result of poor crop prospects in the United States, and the report of another drought in certain sections, inquiries for copra meal from the Pacific Coast began to come in. Prices then commenced to advance until by the end of the month, meal could be sold at around ₱19.50 per short ton. This was considerably better than the best available offers for cake from Europe and business to Europe was again at a standstill after the middle of the month. Stocks at the end of the month in Manila and Cebu were estimated at 8,884 metric tons.

All desiccating factories in the Philippines ran at full blast during April and production was a little higher than last year. A general price increase to 7-3/4 cents per pound, c.i.f. New York, effective April 1, was largely nullified by heavy sales made in March. The price of nuts naturally advanced along with copra until factories were paying up to ₱30.00 per thousand, with supplies running short.

The worst of the short season for copra is over and supplies, while light in May and early June, should gradually pick up particularly in Cebu where the crop is far better than in Manila. Little interest is being shown by coconut oil buyers for industrial purposes at present prices and edible buyers are purchasing their supplies on a hand-to-mouth basis, always careful of additional discriminating legislation against Philippine oil. The outlook has become more uncertain and many are of the opinion that both copra and coconut oil will be selling at lower levels in the summer months than they have since the first of the year.

Schnurmacher's statistics for April, 1935, as compared with the previous month and April of last year, are as follows:

	April 1935	March 1935	April 1934
Copra—Prices, resacada, buyers' godowns, Manila, pesos per 100 kilos:			
High.....	12.50	13.50	3.90
Low.....	9.75	9.50	3.50
Coconut Oil—Prices, in drums, Manila, pesos per kilo:			
High.....	0.24	0.25	0.09
Low.....	.20	.20	.085

Abaca (Manila Hemp)

During the first week, the market was practically unchanged from the quiet situation at the close of March, with neither buyers nor sellers showing any interest. A slightly improved demand followed but at very low prices. The market was quiet but steady at the end of the month, with buyers but no sellers. The London market ruled quiet with small demand at sellers' prices. The New York market was likewise quiet with buyers' ideas from 1/4 to 1/8 cent below sellers.

Closing prices in Manila (f.a.s.) pesos per picul, for various grades, were reported as follows:
E, 9.50; F, 8.00; I, 6.25; J-1, 5.50; J-2, 4.25; K, 3.50; L-1, 3.50; G.

It was discovered early in May that the amount of estimated stocks has been in error for some time and a recheck placed this figure at 191,000 bales on May 15.

Rice

The rice market opened quiet with a weak undertone, but after the middle of the month, due probably to light receipt, steadiness gradually set in. Prices recorded moderate advances and at the close they were from 10 to 25 centavos above opening quotations. A much larger volume of business transpired during April than in March due to good demand, particularly from the southern islands. Opening prices were from ₱4.35 to ₱4.95 per sack of 57 kilos and closing from ₱4.45 to ₱5.20. Paddy prices were from ₱1.95 to ₱2.15 per sack of 44 kilos.

Tobacco

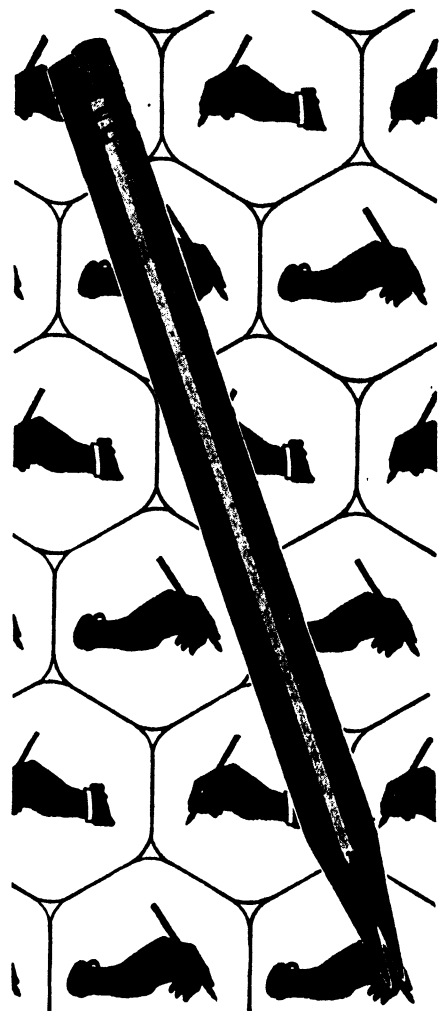
The market in Manila during April was quiet, dealers not being anxious to sell in expectation of further price increases. However, several purchases for local consumption of 1934 La Union and Pangasinan crop were reported. In some parts of Cagayan and Isabela, harvesting of the new crop started. In La Union buying of the lower grades commenced early in April. Estimated exports of rawleaf, stripped tobacco and scraps during April were 1,192,833 kilos as compared with 1,083,002 last year.

Cigar exports to the United States registered a decline at 14,736,000 units as compared with 16,060,000 during March and 19,700,000 in April of last year. Exports to other countries totaled nearly 1,500,000 cigars.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has issued a new circular dated April 3, 1935, indicating that it will refuse to pass on cigars for export to the United States unless they weigh 13 pounds per thousand and will retail at 2-for-5-cents in the United States. It has required that applications for inspection must be accompanied by an affidavit certifying that the cigars weigh 13 pounds per thousand and will be retailed at 2-for-5-cents.

Mining

Philippine gold production during April again made a new monthly record amounting to ₱2,437,227, a gain of more than ₱50,000 over March. While figures from two mines in the south are not available, it is likely that their production will increase the total for the month to above ₱2,500,000. A new mine went into operation during April (Gold River) adding ₱30,000 to the month's figures. It is predicted that



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the estimated total production of ₱30,000,000 for 1935 will be exceeded as total production for the first four months has already passed the ₱9,000,000 mark with figures from the southern mines not included.

News Summary

The Philippines



April 16.—Sen. Sotero Balyot of Pampanga is reported to be drafting a bill appropriating ₱40,000,000 for airplanes and submarines for national defense.

April 22.—The women are reported to be showing very little interest in the first of the two-day registration for the Plebiscite on the constitutional draft on May 14.

April 23.—The women surprise observers by a rally on the second day of registration. It is estimated that a total of some 200,000 women registered.

Acting Governor-General J. R. Hayden cables W. Cameron Forbes: "Cordially invite and strongly urge you and other members of the mission to include the Philippines in itinerary. Important decisions Philippine-American trade relations intimately connected with our whole Pacific trade and political policy pending. Your knowledge of Philippines refreshed by visit at this time invaluable. All elements community would warmly welcome you and mission".

The Acting Governor-General announces the appointments of Luis Paoid as Deputy-Governor of Ifugao, the first native to hold the position, replacing Lieut. Pedro Bulan of the Constabulary, and A. Faculo, a native of Bontok, as Deputy-Governor of Apayao.

Juan Ruiz, Director of Posts, withdraws the second-class mail privilege from Sakdal, stating that it publishes "libellous matter inciting to rebellious conspiracies, stirring up the people against lawful authorities, and tending to disturb the peace of the community."



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April 30.—William C. Brady, prominent Manila lawyer and old-timer, dies of a cerebral stroke, aged 57.

May 1.—Atsushi Kimura, for four years Japanese Consul-General in Manila is named First Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Warsaw, Poland. He will be succeeded by Kiyoshi Uchiyama, at present Consul at Seattle.

May 2.—Captain Vicente R. Fernandez, Superintendent of Bilibid Prison, is unexpectedly attacked and killed by a prisoner, Jose Panhilasan, with an axe. Captain Fernandez was born in Cuyo, Palawan, in 1887, and had a long record of service in the government. The murderer, shot immediately afterward by a prison guard, is reported to be dying.

Three Constabulary men killed and five wounded in a Sakdal uprising at Santa Rosa, Laguna. Three of the Sakdals in the mob which had taken possession of the municipal building are killed and sixteen wounded, and many are arrested.

May 3.—Fifty-two Sakdals are killed and thirty-nine wounded by Constabulary forces rushed to Cabuyao, Laguna, and one is killed and thirteen wounded at San Ildefonso, Bulacan, in a series of uprisings in the provinces of Laguna, Rizal, Bulacan, and Cavite. Telephone and telegraph communications with Manila were cut both north and south, and an attack on Manila was rumored. One Constabulary man was killed at San Ildefonso and two wounded, and four were wounded at Cabuyao.

A complaint for sedition is filed by Col. Miguel Nicdao against the two Sakdal Representatives, Aurelio Almazan and Mariano Untivero.

Those in charge of the popular banquet to be given tomorrow in honor of General Emilio Aguinaldo postpone the affair "in view of the sad happenings which have taken place in the provinces near Manila".

May 4.—Jose Panhilasan, Bilibid prisoner who killed Captain Fernandez, dies.

May 5.—The Acting Governor-General, returned from Mayayao today issues a statement: "It is a tragedy that lives should have been lost and men injured in this misguided and futile assault upon the authority of the government. . . . There is no likelihood of any further disorder. . . . The moral sense of the community has been outraged by those who were responsible for inciting this attack with its toll of dead and injured, many of whom were undoubtedly ignorant and misguided dupes of unscrupulous and selfish leaders. . . . So far as possible the men who incited and led this assault shall be discovered and punished. He orders an investigation of the incident by a committee composed of Col. F. W. Manley, Maj. G. C. Dunham, Col. L. van Schaick, and Capt. E. G. Chapman, their report to be made to him and transmitted to Governor-General Frank Murphy and the War Department. He declines to comment on the bearing of the disorders on the two chief political parties, the coalition, and the coming plebiscite, but calls attention to the fact that in connection with the protest of local committee of the Sakdal party in Laguna against the illegal refusal of permission to hold meetings, the Governor-General's office had written to the Secretary of the Interior that the right of free speech should be protected and that the Secretary of the Interior has directed the Governor of Laguna that "requests of any association or society which does not advocate, urge, and preach doctrines and principles of rebellious or seditious character, for permits to hold public meetings, should be granted if this right is exercised within the bounds of law".

The Acting Governor-General tells Governor-General Murphy by radio-phone that the uprising was political and not fundamentally a result of economic difficulties. Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres states that the uprising is due to a state of unrest among the people resulting from the economic depression and discontent sown in the minds of the people by unprincipled agitators. Some are tenants who have grievances against the landlords.

Representatives Almazan and Untivero are arrested and charged with rebellion in connection with the uprisings at Santa Rosa and Cabuyao. They claim they are not members of the Sakdal directorate and do not know what is going on within the party. They blame the Governor of Laguna for prohibiting the Sakdals from holding public meetings. Governor Pedro Espiritu of Cavite dies of apoplexy.

May 8.—The Acting Governor-General, after a Cabinet meeting, declares that the Sakdal party will be protected in its legal rights with reference to freedom of speech and assembly and that municipal officials who belong to the party will not be put out of office or persecuted as long as they are loyal to their oath of office.

May 9.—Prof. Victoriano Carrion, Filipino tenor and voice teacher, dies aged 63.

May 10.—The Acting Governor-General appoints Ramon Samonte, member of the Provincial Board, Governor of Cavite.

May 11.—Sen. Claro M. Recto and Rep. Manuel Roxas return to Manila. Rafael Alunan, President of the Philippine Sugar Association, also returned, states that the establishment of trade reciprocity with the United States is a certainty and that President Franklin D. Roosevelt has the welfare of the Philippines at heart.

Aguinaldo in an address at the Manila Opera House states that he is not a candidate for the presidency under the commonwealth as he is not a politician, "does not possess the art of creating issues", is without the support of a widespread political organization, and without financial resources. He again advocates a shorter transition period.

B. A. Green, well known business man and old-timer, dies aged 54.

May 12.—The Acting Governor-General is cheered by a big crowd at San Ildefonso when he tells the people that the government is anxious to protect and help the poor as well as the rich. "Feel free to vote



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for the constitution or against it, but as citizens it is your duty to vote. . . . It is dangerous for you to follow bad leaders."

Celerino Tionco, editor of *Sakdal*, wanted "dead or alive" by the authorities, gives himself up. He denies having incited his followers to start trouble on May 2 and states that Benigno Ramos, now in Japan, planned the uprising and that he had assured his lieutenants that he would be in the Islands by May 10 with arms and ammunition from Japan.

May 14.—The plebiscite on the constitutional draft is held and results in a heavy vote, estimated as 95 per cent favorable to the document.

Dr. Pilar Herrera, Professor of Chemistry in the University of the Philippines, dies.

The United States

April 10.—The gold in possession of the government of the United States reaches the unprecedented total of \$8,599,742,901 or 39.3 per cent of the world's monetary gold stock, according to an announcement of the Treasury.

April 16.—The Senate confirms the appointment of Sen. Claro M. Recto as Associate Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court.

April 17.—*Pan-American Clipper*, nineteen-ton flying boat with accommodations for 52 persons, arrives in Honolulu on its first flight from the mainland. It carried only a crew of six but 10,000 pounds of mail with special stamps. The flight is hailed by officials of the company as "tremendously satisfactory."

Frank F. Merriam, Governor of California, signs a bill imposing a state excise tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine, made largely of Philippine coconut oil. A similar bill was vetoed two years ago by the late Governor James Rolph.

April 18.—Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., declares in an address that the Far East holds trade possibilities that "stagger the imagination" but that the United States needs naval equality and develop them. "Our weakest link in the chain of security in the Pacific today is the Philippines, but with a great commercial and naval base there and possibly secondary bases in places like Alaska, the fleet's mobility would be sufficiently accomplished."

The United States protects for the third time in a note to Tokyo against the Manchukuo oil monopoly which has just gone into effect as violating treaty

obligations, stating that Japan must be held responsible for the losses of American citizens in connection with the step.

The House of Representatives votes down the Townsend old age pensions plan by a vote of 206 to 56.

The House committee on insular affairs approves the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the residence and offices of the American High Commissioner in the Philippines. It is stated the cost of the residence would be \$230,000, of the offices \$250,000 and of buildings in Baguio \$75,000 each, not including the cost of the sites. A staff of 16 Americans and 24 Filipinos is contemplated, including a legal adviser at a salary of \$12,000 and a financial adviser at \$10,000 annually.

April 19.—The House votes 371 to 33 for the Administration's \$1,000,000,000 bill designed to guarantee future unemployment relief and old age security for 20,000,000 workers.

April 20.—Sen. E. W. Gibson releases his report on the Philippines recommending that the Filipinos "proceed indefinitely under the commonwealth." "America should see that it is its duty not to desert the Philippines in the hour of danger. They are entitled to protection against grasping imperialist nations in the midst of which fate has placed them . . . that they may go forward through the years into the future to a safe and secure position among the nations."

April 22.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the Philippine bill providing for parity between the dollar and the peso.

April 23.—*Pan-American Clipper* returns to Alameda, California, from its Honolulu flight. Cheering crowds greet the ship. Congress discusses a Post Office subsidy for the company.

April 24.—Governor-General Frank Murphy returns from Detroit to Washington to take up the matter of Philippine air rights and to provide for the Philippine link in the Pan American Airways trans-Pacific service. Senate President Manuel Quezon also returns to Washington from New York. In 1933 the Philippine Legislature rejected an application for a franchise to operate between Manila and other insular ports en route to the East Indies, local concerns objecting to granting the Pan American the right to operate between points in the Philippines. "It is essential that United States policy be clearly fixed and the rights of the Philippines duly protected in connection with the establishment of air lines. I am anxious for a complete settlement of the problem before the commonwealth is established," states Murphy.

Senator Recto and Rep. Manuel Roxas are honored by the Hawaiian Legislature upon their arrival at Honolulu en route for Manila. Roxas predicts that the commonwealth will be established in November, and states in an address before the Legislature that the constitution is "deeply rooted in the fundamentals of American republicanism and democracy."

April 25.—Murphy states to the Washington newspaper men that "all pressing Philippine problems have been thoroughly discussed and oriented and that for every Philippine-American matter pending here a definite policy and program has now been outlined and adopted. There is in Washington now a real and friendly concern over Philippine problems and more factual information than at any time heretofore. The President's attitude is one of real statesmanship." He intimates that the Administration will not oppose increasing Philippine tariffs to protect American textiles from Japanese and other competition and that legislation to that end is expected during the July session of the Philippine Legislature. As for the conference on aviation questions, Murphy states he is pleased with the progress made.

The American Federation of Labor estimates the present number of unemployed at 11,500,000 and states that 22,000,000 are on the government relief rolls.

The California State Assembly adopts a resolution by a vote of 51 to 28 requesting the Governor to commute the life sentences of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings of which they have already served nineteen years.

April 27.—Murphy states that under the terms of the Work Relief Act, the sum of \$3,119,104 has been placed at the discretion of the President for the benefit of agriculture in the Philippines. This money is obtained from the sugar processing tax. Murphy says that it will be used for the control of locusts and other pests, land settlement, roads, bridges, etc.

April 29.—A mighty armada of 177 surface ships, three giant airplane carriers, and 450 fighting planes, go out for maneuvers in the north Pacific under command of Admiral Joseph M. Reeves in the triangle between Puget Sound, Alaska, and Hawaii. The maneuvers are scheduled to last until June 10. The Japanese fleet will be maneuvering in the western Pacific some 2000 miles away.

It is made public that Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, at present in command of Corregidor, in a confidential report to Congress has declared that the establishment of a strong American base in Alaska might strongly influence Japanese diplomacy. "We can see it would have an extensive effect on their diplomatic relations and conversations." He minimized Aleutian defenses as flying conditions there are bad throughout most of the year.

April 30.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a sharp message to the House naval affairs committee, states that "This government does not in any of its plans or policies envisage the possibility of a change in the friendly relationship of the United States and any foreign country", and declares that the committee must cease printing evidence given at an executive sessions or he, as commander in chief of the army and navy, will require that none be given hereafter unless he personally approves. He refers to the publication of the testimony recently of Brig.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of the new General Headquarters Air Force, to the effect that

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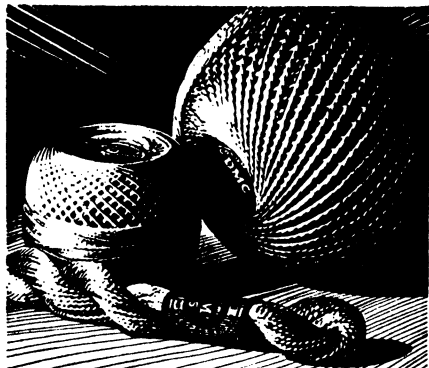
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in an emergency the United States must be prepared to seize British and French islands near the American shore, and to the testimony of Brig.-Gen. Kilbourne.

Flying under "robot" or automatic control, the U. S. Army "self-flying" Douglas twin-motored airplane arrives in New York from Los Angeles, shattering the transport speed record by covering the distance in 11 hours, 5 minutes, 45 seconds. Although Army and Department of Commerce experts were aboard, the member was automatically flown except at the taking off and the landing. Extreme secrecy is being observed as to the exact working of the automatic control.

May 1.—Speakers at the United States Chamber of Commerce convention in Washington state that the New Deal is an emergency set-up and that the emergency is over. They urge the stabilization of international currency, ask assurance that there will be no further deflation, and demand a drastic reduction in government expenditures after the present emergency appropriations have been spent.

Rep. John H. McSwain expresses regret to the President for the publication of evidence presented before the military affairs committee of which he is chairman.

The Senate passes the compromise bill limiting the duty-free shipments of Philippine cordage into the United States to 6,000,000 pounds a year. The bill now goes to the House.

May 2.—Murphy and Quezon minimize the first reports of the Sakdal trouble in the Philippines, but Washington official circles show concern. Quezon states that the Sakdal organization is a "racket" and that in the Philippines, as in other countries suffering from depression, men can be easily induced to resort to drastic measures. Senators K. McKellar and E. W. Gibson state that their impressions are strengthened that the Philippines is not ready to sever the bonds with the United States. Gibson remarks, "It was perfectly apparent when we were in the Islands that certain foreign interests were bound to stir up trouble. The Philippines needs a strong government like the United States in view of the disturbed conditions and conflicting interests there". McKellar states that practically all people the Mission consulted in the Philippines were fearful—fearful of economic collapse and of outside aggression. He says that the "Japanese are already all over the Islands."

May 3.—McKellar submits his report to the Senate. The report is as pessimistic in its description of the Philippine outlook as Gibson's. He suggests a change in the Tydings-McDuffie Act so as to permit the election of a Filipino chief executive, but otherwise leaving the provisions of the Jones Law in force. He declares that the constitution of the commonwealth frankly sets up a dictatorship and that the Filipinos are not ready for a democratic or republican form of government. "In seeking independence now they are making a monumental mistake".

Disturbed by the Sakdal reports, McKellar states, "I feel we went too far in enacting the Tydings-McDuffie Law".

May 4.—Quezon states that the Sakdal uprising is not political but is an economic protest due to the distress of the people of the Philippines especially in certain provinces near Manila. "Of this situation, political racketeer Ramos has taken advantage". "The condition of economic distress is the outcome of certain measures enacted by Congress radically curtailing the flow of trade from the Islands to the United States".

May 6.—The Supreme Court in a four to five decision declares the Railroad Retirement Act unconstitutional.

The sale of Japanese electric light bulbs in the United States is banned by a federal court judge as infringing on American patents. The injunction halts the sale of around 100,000,000 Japanese bulbs a year, stated by the Judge to be of shorter life and using more current than bulbs of American manufacture.

The House passes the McDuffie bill authorizing the President to dispatch military and naval advisers to help the Philippine commonwealth in defense preparations. The bill merely amends existing legislation permitting the dispatch of such advisers to Latin American countries so as to include the Philippines.

Sen. Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, co-author of the Hawes-Cutting Act, is killed in an airplane accident near Atlanta, Missouri. He was 47 years old. The plane crashed in a fog.

Rep. R. L. Bacon, New York Republican, states that the Sakdal uprising is indicative of what is coming and declares that if the Tydings-McDuffie Act is not repealed he favors complete and immediate independence. The New York Journal (Hearst) declares editorially: "The Philippine flare-up is a fair example of what the United States may expect for a decade thanks to the withdrawal of authority and retaining of responsibility".

May 7.—The Senate votes for the Patman cash bonus bill for World War veterans by a vote of 55 to 33—one short of the two-thirds majority that would be required to pass the bill over a veto.

May 8.—Raymond L. Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, advocates a plan for immediate Philippine independence, trade reciprocity with the United States, the employment of League of Nations experts, international neutralization—the United States to give up all bases.

May 9.—The House passes the Administration banking bill providing for central banking control and giving the government greater power over credit, and money. It is expected to meet with strong opposition in the Senate.

The Senate committee of insular affairs favorably reports the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for the construction of the residence and office of the High Commissioner to the Philippines, but the words "representative in" is substituted for "High Commissioner".

Forty-six naval flying boats leave Pearl Harbor for Midway with their radios silenced. The cable and radio personnel at Midway are under orders of silence pending the completion of the maneuver.

May 10.—Rear-Admiral E. Byrd is welcomed home by President Roosevelt upon his return from Little America in the Antarctic after one year and seven months absence.

May 11.—Quezon is quoted in the press as stating: "I am leaving for Manila in the firm belief that the forthcoming inauguration of the Philippine commonwealth will not end the unprecedented era of goodwill and cooperation between my country and the United States. Instead I believe we are about to inaugurate a new era and a new relationship between your people and mine which will surprise the great nations of the world by its accomplishment".

May 12.—Revealed that the forty-six naval planes reached Midway on the 11th.

A seaman is killed and several injured when the destroyer Sicard rams the destroyer Lea near Hawaii during night maneuvers without lights. Lieut. M. B. Wyatt is drowned and his plane lost from the airplane carrier Saratoga, the plane falling into the sea when it was caught in the slip-stream of the plane which preceded it in launching.

May 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau states in a radio address that the government is ready to act in concert with other nations for the international stabilization of currencies. He declares that the condition of world exchange was not brought about by the United States and that the country was forced to take action to protect its trade. For the United States to stabilize independently of other nations would simply be to invite the others to seek new advantages by new currency manipulations. He states the dollar is sound and that the Administration's monetary policy rescued the country from chaos.

May 14.—The Senate votes for the extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act for a period of only ten months instead of the two years asked by the Administration. The measure now goes to the House.

Murphy states that the result of the plebiscite in the Philippines shows that the recent Sakdal disturbances were purely local. "It is evident that the people are unanimous as any people can be behind the constitution. It is also apparent that the Filipino people favor all that adoption implies". Quezon states: "None henceforth will be able to say that we have misrepresented the will of our people when we accepted the Independence Act".

Other Countries

April 14.—The German press holds that the former Allies are the culprits as regards the failure to disarm, and that Germany kept its disarmament promise until it knew it was hopeless to expect the other nations to do likewise.

April 15.—France issues a communique on the eve of the session of the League of Nations warning against "a reign of force" and suggesting the application of sanctions against any nation violating treaties. It declares that a united front must be maintained against violators of the Versailles and other treaties if the world is to be kept from another war. It does not, however, ask for a specific penalty against Germany.

Pan-American Day is observed throughout the North and South American continent with flags of all American countries flying together and all national hymns played everywhere. A radio program in which many South Americans participate is broadcast from New York. The holiday was first proclaimed by President Herbert Hoover in 1931. The day is set for April 14, but as this fell on Sunday, the holiday is observed today.

April 16.—The French submit a vigorous memorandum charging that Germany by its military conscription order of March 16 threatened "the whole idea of international relations". The League defers action while efforts are continuing to bring Germany within the system of security arrangements that have been proposed. The police disclose a plot to assassinate the leading statesmen of the countries represented at Geneva.

April 17.—The German spokesman states that the government would not accept a rebuke from the League even by indirection and that "if it goes through the League, Germany will never rejoin".

The League approves a resolution condemning the "repudiation of international obligations", and declaring that "Germany has failed in the duty which lies upon all members of the international community to reject the undertakings they have contracted, and that Hitler's conscription order introduced "a new disturbing element into the international situation which "must necessarily appear a threat to European security". The resolution also creates a committee to study the question of penalizing future treaty violations. Those voting for the rebuke are France, Britain, Italy, Russia, Poland, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Australia, Spain, Chile, Turkey, and Portugal, all represented on the Council. The Danish representative refrains from voting, stating that he believes it will hinder reconciliation with Hitler.

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald tells the House of Commons that Britain, France, and Italy, "while not condoning Germany's action", have "kept the door open to Germany to join as an active partner in the security pacts which the three powers favor".

April 18.—Observers at Geneva state that the League resolution means much more than a mere reproof, but is a veiled warning that League members will fight if Hitler violates the Rhineland demilitarized zone by attempting to erect fortifications there as the resolution contains a clause which makes the League the guarantor of the sanctity of the zone. Thus fifty-seven nations, all members of the League, are pledged to assist France in case Germany violates the sanctity of the Rhineland border.

April 19.—Announced in Berlin that the death penalty will be invoked to suppress pacifism in time of war or in a national emergency.

April 20.—Germany sends identical notes to each of the countries which voted for the League resolution condemning German rearmament, stating that it challenges their right to appoint themselves judges of Germany and that it sees in the resolution "an attempt at new discrimination toward Germany... It therefore rejects the resolution in the firmest manner. The German government reserves the right to make known soon its viewpoint on various questions dealt with in the resolution." The note, however, reveals a willingness to cooperate with efforts in behalf of European peace.

April 21.—The communist parties of Germany, France, England, Poland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, and Lithuania join in an appeal to the working classes for demonstrations against the German Nazis and a pledge to aid the Soviet Union in case it should be attacked, charging that there is a plot by Germany, Poland, and Japan.

Over 3,000 people are killed and many more injured in an earthquake in Formosa.

April 22.—The American economic mission headed by W. Cameron Forbes arrives in Shanghai. It is reported that a number of members of the party will visit the Philippines.

April 24.—MacDonald states in an article in the London press that "Germany has acted in such a way as to destroy the feeling of mutual confidence in Europe and claims a measure of armed power which would put most of the other nations at its mercy. Germany has broken up the road to peace and beset it with terrors".

April 25.—The German government promulgates a new law designed to monopolize all newspapers and magazines in Germany for Nazi ideas and subjecting them to Nazi dictatorship.

April 26.—Japanese newspapers are devoting considerable attention to the fact that America and Britain are not making any move toward calling a naval conference. American naval activities are given growing attention.

The French warn German aviators that combat planes will be used to force down German aircraft flying over forbidden frontier areas.

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A leader of the German pagan movement declares that "God has revealed Himself to us through Adolf Hitler".

April 27.—The German government notifies Britain of its intention to build a fleet of submarines. The German note also contains a blunt warning that British aviators should keep away from German prohibited areas. The move to increase the navy may test the stand of the League which appointed a committee to study what steps to take in the event of future violations of the Versailles treaty.

April 28.—An official communique issued in Moscow declares that France and Russia are in agreement as to the essentials of their prospective pact of mutual assistance against an aggressor nation. The statement is apparently in reply to reports that there was a serious hitch in the negotiations.

April 29.—The International Red Cross elects Admiral Cary T. Grayson, head of the American Red Cross, President.

April 30.—The Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman states that "interested concerns in the United States fearing loss of Latin American markets are feverishly agitating for exclusion of Japanese goods from these countries. The recent tendency of Latin American countries to denounce commercial treaties with Japan or to restrict Japanese imports seems due to this movement. This is especially noticeable in countries over which the United States so-called Caribbean policy is applied".

Admiral Frank B. Upham, aboard the U. S. S. *Augusta*, his flagship, and ten other vessels of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, leave Shanghai for Yokohama and Kobe on a good will visit to offset the suspicion of Japan of the American naval maneuvers on an unprecedented scale in the north Pacific, closer to Japan than in previous years. It was reported a few days ago that the Foreign Office is "entertaining a rather disagreeable opinion of the American maneuvers".

Sir John Simon, British foreign minister, states that reports from informed quarters in Berlin are to the effect that Germany is planning the immediate expansion of its small treaty fleet with the initial construction of from 5 to 8 battleships of 35,000 tons, 6 battle cruisers, 25 to 40 smaller cruisers, 50 to 75 destroyers, 40 to 50 submarines, and several aircraft carriers. It is stated in the London press that 6 of Germany's 12 new supersubmarines are already afloat. They are said to have a cruising radius of 6,000 miles and to be built to withstand enormous deep-sea pressure enabling them to submerge out of reach of any depth bombs yet devised.

May 2.—Forbes radios the Acting Governor-General of the Philippines, J. R. Hayden, that a strong group will be sent to the Philippines as "we entirely realize the importance of Philippine trade in our investigation". "I feel that I must personally remain in China".

May 3.—The Tokyo police say that they have no record of a Benigno Ramos, leader of the Sakdal group in the Philippines, reported to have come to Japan some months ago.

May 5.—Benigno Ramos, "President and envoy of the Sakdalista Party, asks the police of Tokyo for special protection, claiming to be in danger of assassination, through Kumpei Matsumoto, a former member of Parliament and organizer of the "Congress of Young Asia". Matsumoto states that Ramos came to Tokyo the end of last year on a mission to "inform the Japanese people of real conditions in the Philippines and to gain the moral support of the Japanese". He denies, however, that Ramos attempted to obtain arms in Japan. Ramos is reported to have said that the uprising in the Philippines is not only against the United States but against the "commonwealthists" who are betraying the cause of independence for fear of losing their positions in the government. General Artemio Ricarte, a Filipino exile for many years in Japan, denounces Ramos as a racketeer.

May 6.—The British at home and abroad celebrate King George's silver jubilee, marking the completion of 25 years on the throne.

Ramos tells Japanese newspapermen that the uprising in the Philippines occurred prematurely and that its object was to prostrate the constitutional plebiscite to be held on May 14. He states the Sakdals expected to gain nothing except to hamper the plebiscite and to publicize the opinion of the Filipino masses. He says the Sakdals oppose the commonwealth because they want immediate independence. "Quezon and the others are hand and glove with the American government".

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May 9.—Leaders of the Union of South Africa are reported to be favorable to the return of the African colonies to Germany and to be ready to surrender the League mandate over former German colonies in southwest Africa. Their attitude is said to be prompted by the fear that the natives may some day attempt to wrest the power from the Europeans in Africa.

May 12.—Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, for many years virtual dictator of Poland, dies aged 68. His death casts further uncertainty on the European situation.

Announced at Tokyo and Nanking that Japan and China will shortly raise their respective legations to the rank of embassies. Soviet Russia and Italy have already established embassies in China.

May 13.—Reported that the conversations of French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval at Warsaw and Moscow may result in an Eastern European peace pact.

Italy is reported to have indicated a willingness to undertake conciliation under the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928 in response to efforts of Britain and France to prevent the quarrel between Italy and Ethiopia from becoming an issue before the League. Italy has filed protests against assistance to Ethiopia by European nations, including Germany and has announced it would resent any alliance between Ethiopia and Turkey. Italy is estimated to have a million men under arms.

The Japanese Ministry of Commerce is reported to have drafted a civilian commercial aviation program for lines between Tokyo and Vladivostok and Tokyo and Manila, via Formosa, with probable later extension to Singapore. Another plan is an airline to the Japanese mandated islands via Guam.

The New Books



The American Diplomatic Game, Drew Pearson and Constantine Brown, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 406 pp. "An intimate, behind-the-scenes story of America's foreign relations since the World War.... A story of frailties".

The Chinese Soviets, Victor A. Yakhontoff, Coward-McCann, Inc., 312 pp.

An impartial but sympathetic account of the communist government set up in the heart of China, a vast new revolutionary area with a population of 80,000,000.

The Conquest of the Maya, J. Leslie Mitchell, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 280 pp.

An account by an authority of the great Red Indian empire in Central America which arose in the fifth century A.D.

Discovering Music, Howard D. McKinney and W. R. Anderson, American Book Company, 352 pp.

An excellent book on music appreciation. A valuable chart of "The arts against the background of history" is included.

Epistolario Rizalino, Vol. III, Edited by Teodoro M. Kalaw, Bureau of Printing, Manila, 382 pp.

A continuation of the Rizal letters (1890-1892) classified under the headings "Rizal in Brussels", "Rizal in Madrid", "Rizal in Biarritz", "Rizal in Paris", "Rizal in Brussels", "Rizal in Ghent", "Rizal in Paris", "Rizal on his Voyage to Hongkong", "Rizal in Hongkong", and "The Year 1892".

Experiment in Autobiography, H. G. Wells, Macmillan Company, 732 pp.

According to the sub-title, "Discoveries and Conclusions of a Very Ordinary Brain". The book stresses the development of the idea of a planned world in the mind of the writer.

Half Mile Down, William Beebe, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 374 pp.

The book opens with a chapter on man's earlier efforts to explore the depths of the sea and describes the author's work with the "bathysphere" in which he made a record-breaking half-mile descent. A story of scientific adventure, illustrated.

The Half Way Sun, T. Inglis Moore, Angus & Robertson, Ltd., (Sydney), 322 pp.

The story of "Kulatong", Ifugao chief, published serially in the *Philippine Magazine* some years ago, in book form.

A Guide to Modern Politics, G. D. H. Cole and Margaret Cole, Alfred A. Knopf, 480 pp.

This valuable book is divided into the following sections: "Politics in the 20th Century", "Political Systems of Today" (Britain, France, United States, Italy, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Japan, China, British India), "The Political Machine" (parliamentary systems, dictatorships, party systems, political leaders, local governments, functional groups), "States in Theory and Practice", "Political Principles", and "The Future". Recommended by the Book-of-the-Month Club.

The Autobiography of Montaigne, Edited by Marvin Lowenthal, Houghton Mifflin Company, 452 pp. The life of the wisest man of his time, from selections from his essays, etc.

My Life as an Explorer, Sven Hedin, Garden City Publishing Company, Inc., 544 pp.

In this book the great explorer compresses the thirty-four volumes of his accounts of travel and adventure in Asia. With maps and drawings by the author.

The Pageant of Chinese History, Elizabeth Seeger, Longmans, Green & Co., 404 pp.

"General histories of civilization," says the author in the preface, "art, philosophy, literature, and so forth, are still being written with no mention of the unsurpassed achievements of the East. What a strange disproportion this!... Surely, though perhaps I speak with partiality, there is no history more thrilling and delightful than that of China."

The Puppet State of "Manchukuo", China United Press, 286 pp.

A comprehensive study of thirty years of intrigue in Manchuria, culminating in the armed occupation of Chinese territory by Japan and the establishment of a vassal "state". With appendices relating to the Kellogg Pact, the Washington Nine-Power Treaty, Baron Goto's Secret Memorandum, the Tanaka Memorial to the Throne, Japanese opinions of Western nations, etc.

Astronomical Data for June, 1935 By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset

	Upper Limb	Rises	Sets
June 5	5:26 a.m.	6:23 p.m.	
June 10	5:26 a.m.	6:25 p.m.	
June 15	5:26 a.m.	6:26 p.m.	
June 20	5:27 a.m.	6:27 p.m.	
June 25	5:28 a.m.	6:28 p.m.	
June 30	5:30 a.m.	6:28 p.m.	

Moonrise and Moonset

	Upper Limb	Rises	Sets
June 1	4:59 a.m.	6:26 p.m.	
June 2	5:54 a.m.	7:23 p.m.	
June 3	6:51 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	
June 4	7:46 a.m.	9:03 p.m.	
June 5	8:39 a.m.	9:47 p.m.	
June 6	9:30 a.m.	10:26 p.m.	
June 7	10:19 a.m.	11:03 p.m.	
June 8	11:06 a.m.	11:38 p.m.	
June 9	11:53 a.m.		
June 10	12:39 p.m.	12:12 a.m.	
June 11	1:25 p.m.	12:46 a.m.	
June 12	2:15 p.m.	1:23 a.m.	
June 13	3:07 p.m.	2:03 a.m.	
June 14	5:03 p.m.	2:46 a.m.	
June 15	5:01 p.m.	3:35 a.m.	
June 16	6:02 p.m.	4:29 a.m.	
June 17	7:01 p.m.	5:29 a.m.	
June 18	7:57 p.m.	6:31 a.m.	
June 19	8:50 p.m.	7:34 a.m.	
June 20	9:38 p.m.	8:36 a.m.	
June 21	10:22 p.m.	9:36 a.m.	
June 22	11:06 p.m.	10:34 a.m.	
June 23	11:47 p.m.	11:30 a.m.	
June 24		12:25 p.m.	
June 25	12:30 a.m.	1:22 p.m.	
June 26	1:14 a.m.	2:20 p.m.	
June 27	2:01 a.m.	3:18 p.m.	
June 28	2:52 a.m.	4:17 p.m.	
June 29	3:45 a.m.	5:13 p.m.	
June 30	4:40 a.m.	6:07 p.m.	

Phases of the Moon

New Moon	on the 1st at	3:52 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 9th at	1:49 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 17th at	4:20 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 23rd at	10:21 p.m.
Apogee	on the 8th at	5:12 p.m.
Perigee	on the 20th at	6:06 p.m.

Season

Summer's solstice on the 22nd of June at 4:38 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:15 a.m. and sets at 7:01 p.m. The planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Gemini just after sundown.

VENUS rises at 8:47 a.m. and sets at 9:31 p.m. At 9:00 p.m. the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Cancer.

MARS rises at 1:08 p.m. and sets at 1:00 a.m. on the day following. At 9:00 p.m. the planet may be found very low in the constellation of Virgo.

JUPITER rises at 3:30 p.m. and sets at 2:58 a.m. on the day following. At 9:00 p.m. the planet may be found above the eastern horizon in the constellation of Libra.

SATURN rises at 11:26 p.m. on the 14th and sets at 11:06 a.m. on the 15th. At midnight the planet may be found very low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

The Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootis	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Regulus in Leo	Alpha Crucis in the Southern Cross
	Spica in Virgo

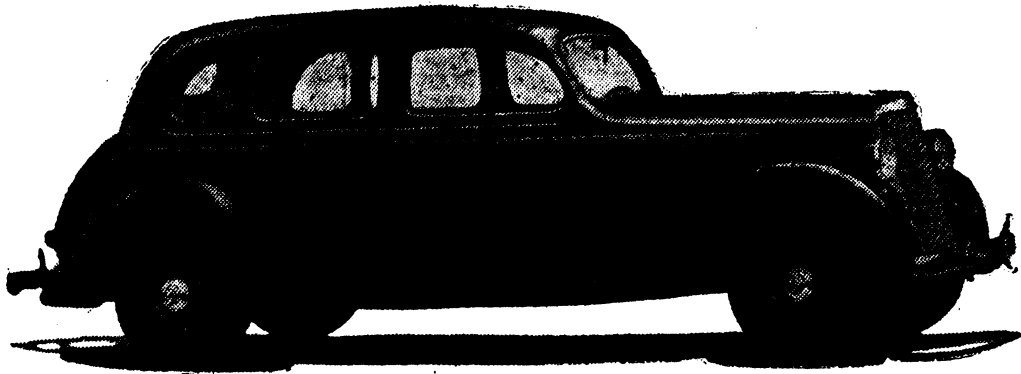
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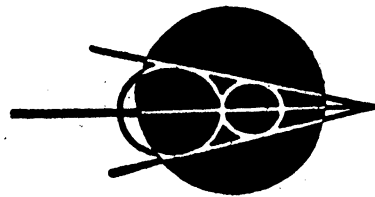
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXII

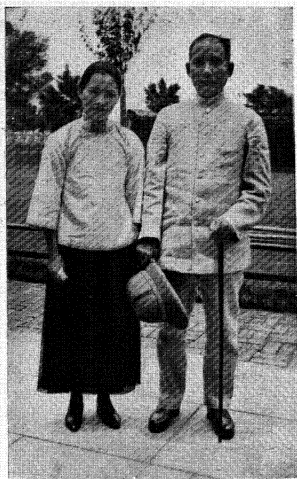
JUNE, 1935

No. 6 (326)

Canton—The Commercial Metropolis of South China

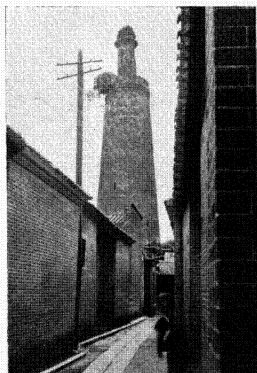


The Bund and the Pearl River, Canton

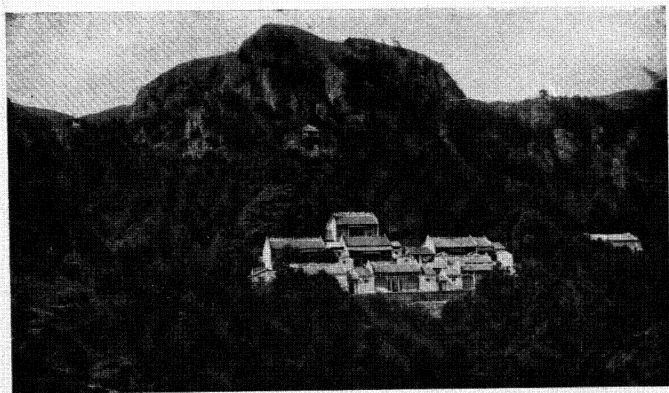


Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, was born near Canton. This picture of Dr. and Mrs. Sun Yat Sen was taken shortly before his death.

Canton claims to be the most progressive city in China and this is in keeping with its traditions for the Chinese say: "Everything new originates in Canton."



An Old Street in Canton
Such streets are comparatively quiet
and cool and free from dust.



A Buddhist Monastery amid Magnificent Mountain Scenery some distance from Canton up the Pearl River.

Three Moro Men



The Dancer



Mr. Alexander Kulesh's stay in Jolo promises to be as fruitful of outstanding artistic achievement as his stay last year in the Mountain Province. Modernistic in design and treatment, his work is fundamentally and convincingly realistic.



Three Moro Women

Reproductions of three magnificent
new drawings by Alexander Kulesh

Editorials

Governor-General Frank Murphy and Senate President Manuel Quezon are at the time of this writing on their way back to the Philippines. These two men—one the probable first United States High Commissioner to the Government of the prospective Commonwealth of the Philippines and the other the first President of the Commonwealth—face very heavy responsibilities and difficult tasks which will call for moral strength as well as political skill.

Unstable conditions in the world and in the United States are matched by unrest in the Philippines, and the times are most unpropitious for instituting sweeping political changes. Under the circumstances, however, we have no choice but to press forward with all the courage and determination we can marshal. Yet every step should be carefully considered not only from the immediate point of view, but with reference to the future.

There should be no attempts at encroachment from either upon the prerogatives of the other, but both the High Commissioner and the Commonwealth President should determine to exercise the full powers reposed in them. It is of the utmost importance that there be no slacking and no "buck-passing", as has not been uncommon in the past.

While the position of the High Commissioner will be a difficult one, especially during the earlier stages of the Commonwealth régime, the position of the Commonwealth President will be even more difficult. Demands are bound to be made on him which he will not be able and should not even attempt to meet, especially in the matter of patronage. The next few years will call for great devotion and frequent self-sacrifice on the part of those concerned in practical politics if the Commonwealth Government is to succeed and to be anything more than a government for politicians rather than for the people.

It stands to reason that the first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines will strive earnestly to make his administration a beneficial one for his country, and in this endeavor he will deserve the support of every citizen.

What was dubbed the new "policy of the closed mouth" in these columns with reference to the American policy in the Philippines, is being pursued with a vengeance.

The Policy of the Closed Mouth Again Governor-General Frank Murphy was recently quoted in the



press as having stated in Washington that "all pressing problems have been thoroughly discussed and oriented and that for every Philippine-American matter pending [here a definite policy or program has been outlined and adopted]", without going into any detail whatsoever, and although he voiced the assurance that the "President's attitude is one of real statesmanship", this is somewhat exasperating to the many good citizens who yearn to know what is being done with them and to them.

We may console ourselves with the thought, however, that the adoption of the policy of the closed mouth implies that the days of the big bazoo are over and that an understanding of America's serious responsibilities in the Far East is beginning to dawn upon the Washington mind. It appears to be recognized that the Philippine problem is largely a diplomatic problem—involving intricately ramified international relations and calling for guarded and politic conduct.

While we may naturally wish to know just what these policies and programs are that have been outlined and adopted, we may, even if we don't immediately find out, take delight in having the Governor-General's word for it that such definite plans *do* exist. Both as regards major and minor policy we have to no inconsiderable degree been wasting decades of time and generations of men in the Philippines. Governor-Generals have come and gone, each with his tentative efforts, his unsustained drives, his make-shifts and temporary expedients, and we have taken a step backward for every two steps forward chiefly through lack of plan, with little attention to the future, guided only by opportunism. That a well integrated plan, comprehending the major and the minor phases of the problem, now exists, is almost too good to be true.

What Reuters', the British news agency, said was an address "viewed as exceedingly significant as it served to write into the official *Congressional Record* a declaration of policy from the person in the Senate most qualified to make such an utterance", was Senator M. F. Tydings' speech on the Philippines before the Senate on May 15.

He began by stating that the United States Government has fulfilled its Philippine independence pledges. "Many have questioned the wisdom of Philippine independence," he went on, "and there is much to be said on both sides,

but I wish to point out that from the moment we took the Philippines every Administration repeatedly has said we were not staying there—that as soon as a stable government was set up we would get out.”

Then came the following extraordinary declaration: “Now, *obviously*, if that policy is wrong, we can not change it”, and he continued, “If there is to be a change, it must come from them [the Filipinos], and not from us”.

Senator Tydings and other members of the Congressional Mission to the Philippines have stated before that “Congress” made a mistake. It appears, however, that on this occasion he stated for the first time that it is “obvious” that it can not be corrected by those who made it, which is not obvious at all, but preposterous. Who is under greater obligation and who is ordinarily better able to correct a mistake than the one who makes it? And can the Filipinos annul an act of Congress? If Senator Tydings had said that in order to correct the mistake it was desirable to have the frank coöperation of the Filipinos, he would have made a sound statement.

Obviously, too obviously, Senator Tydings is still playing the game he began in Manila—an effort to “smoke out” the Filipino leaders and to make them come into the open and state that the Filipinos don’t want independence, at least not under conditions that would mean slavery to Japan. He said in his speech: “I want to call the attention of the Senators and the people to the fact that the Filipinos have been apprised of what independence means.” (The Senator refers to his speech in Manila before the Constitutional Assembly, which perhaps not two per cent of the people of the Philippines have read.) “There has been no deception. The United States has kept its word. . . . The Filipinos have not been fooled as to what independence means. I would feel it upon my conscience if they had been led to believe that conditions would be the same after independence.”

Senator Tydings being so obvious, Senator W. E. Borah rose to inquire whether there had been any move to retrace the steps already taken toward independence. He answered: “Yes, there has, but not a strong one. It has been proposed before that the Filipinos ask for retention of sovereignty by the United States. A dominion status has been suggested; but if there is to be any change of status, I think the move should be made now and the Filipinos must make it. Otherwise the United States should consider its promise fulfilled and the case closed”.

Senate President Manuel Quezon, interviewed in San Francisco the following day, made a statement that may be taken as a reply to Senator Tydings’ speech. He said that the “Philippines are anxious for future coöperation with America, but the degree of coöperation will depend entirely upon the future actions of the United States.” This again indicated that Mr. Quezon will not repudiate the independence ideal, and, as held in an editorial in the March issue of this Magazine, no Filipino leader should be asked to make such a disavowal. Some form of relationship must be evolved between the United States and the Philippines that will be truly democratic and which will

violate neither the political ideals nor the interests of either the Americans or the Filipinos.

There must be honesty and frankness on both sides. Let both American and Filipino leaders declare openly that they realize that American and Philippine interests and responsibilities are such as to make complete withdrawal of United States sovereignty now or at any definite future date inadvisable and, in fact, impossible.

Attempts at forcing one-sided admissions by sabotage such as is made possible by the economic clauses of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, will result only in mutual and general harm if not disaster, for while the “smoking out” continues, the Japanese may be counted upon to continue to run away with the honey.

The plebiscite was held on May 14 as scheduled and an enormous vote was piled up in favor of what—
The Plebiscite ever it was the people were voting on—in fact the total



vote was so great despite the general rather apathetic attitude (as large as in a general election if not larger) that it is commonly thought that there was a generous stuffing of the ballot-boxes. A friend of the writer of these monthly comments asked: “Inasmuch as no one was running for office, what difference did it make? No one was damaged!”

A good showing was desired and that it turned out a little too good to be acceptable as true only heightens the generally pretty effect which political leaders both in America and here have so earnestly sought to produce. Did not Governor-General Frank Murphy himself, on May 1 of last year, in his address to our legislators gathered in special session to accept the Tydings-McDuffie Act, say that this would be the “initiation of the final steps in the brilliant and glorious program of Philippine development and liberation”? Special colored light effects have had to be resorted to from the time the Tydings-McDuffie Act was forced upon Senate President Manuel Quezon (according to his own public admission recently) and “unanimously accepted”, though with little evident pleasure, by the Legislature.

Once the machinery was set in motion, it was a foregone conclusion that a constitution—any constitution—and whatever else was entailed would be duly accepted, for the leaders, probably wisely, thought this best.

As a matter of fact, though the ballots used in the plebiscite read: “Do you vote for the ratification of the Constitution of the Philippines, with the Ordinances appended thereto?”, Congress actually denied the people of the Philippines the right to vote on the constitution as such. The pertinent clause in the Tydings-McDuffie Act reads: “After the President of the United States has certified that the constitution conforms with the provisions of this Act, it shall be submitted to the people of the Philippine Islands for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held within four months after the date of such certification. . . . If a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution, such vote shall be deemed an expression of the will of the people of the Philippine Islands in favor of Philip-

pine independence. . . . If a majority of the votes are against the constitution, the existing Government of the Philippine Islands shall continue without regard to the provisions of this Act."

Now did the people vote—those who did vote—for or against the constitution, for or against independence, for or against the prospective Commonwealth Government, or for or against the existing Government? No one will ever know. No one can ever know. Alexander the Mystic could have given just as determinative an answer to these questions as the plebiscite affords.

The plebiscite vote is, of course, negatively determinative in not blocking the "final steps in the brilliant and glorious program" originally mapped out by Senator M. F. Tydings and his fellow statesmen and now considered by them a mistake which, however, he claims it is "obvious" America can not correct.

A number of people arrested for having taken part in the Sakdal uprising last month gave the name of a secret agent or informer of the Constabulary as one of those who had given orders for the futile attack on the government which resulted in disorders which are not yet quelled today and in the death of many ignorant and misled people. There is no reason to doubt this testimony, given immediately after the arrests.

The question arises whether this man (a charge of sedition was filed against him six months ago, but he has been allowed to go about freely), who passed as the head of the Sakdals in a province near Manila and allegedly sent his deluded and poorly armed followers to meet their death before the rifles of the Constabulary, thus acted on his own responsibility, seeking perhaps to demonstrate the importance of his services, or whether he acted as an instigator under the orders of some superior. If he acted on his own responsibility, why was the proper surveillance not exercised over his activities during the past months and why does he still walk the streets while many of the people who followed him—those of them who are not dead—are in jail?

Serious as such suspicions would be at any time, it is

especially unfortunate that they have arisen out of a series of incidents that occurred only a week or two before the plebiscite on the constitution of the prospective Commonwealth Government, when, it may be imagined, certain political interests might be served by provoking overt measures on the part of ignorant people with a grievance in order to afford opportunity to terrorize a section of the population and to discourage free expression of opinion.

While the matter under consideration would lend itself to lurid treatment, the writer does not desire merely to publish a "sensational story", and names have been purposely omitted to cast no unjust suspicions on any individual. Neither is it intended to suggest that our Constabulary organization as a whole would resort to the use of the *agent provocateur*, or that the present able and honorable Chief of Constabulary would for a moment tolerate such foul procedure. But the writer is not alone in believing that an investigation of the points alluded to is in order. Mere denials do not meet the issue.

Espionage is a necessary feature of police work, and the spy, contemptible as he may be as an individual, plays a useful part in aiding the authorities to keep themselves informed as to the plans and activities of criminal groups. The use of the spy as himself an instigator, as an *agent provocateur*, who urges and forwards criminal action and even leads or pretends to lead it, is not justifiable under any conditions. Police organizations exist to preserve the peace not to provoke disorder; to protect citizens, not to incriminate them. The *agent provocateur* is associated with the rule of the cruellest despots, the most fanatic religious and political persecutions, the bloodiest revolutions—with the darkest pages in history.

There are no doubt men who would make the Constabulary a political arm, and the appearance of the *agent provocateur*, "authorized" or unauthorized, is a most disquieting development anywhere. As yet unheard of oppression and terrorization would become possible in the Philippines with attending abominations which are vividly brought to mind by the mere names of the Okhrana and the Cheka of czarist days in Russia and the notorious "G.P.U." of today.

Dawn

By D. Corpuz Dayao

A maiden wakes
in the early hour of dawn;
she gathers her night-tresses
and ties them in one ebony knot;
then dipping into the crystal-clear pool
by the side of the hut,
comes out of the water—
shimmering and radiant
with loveliness.

Dusk

By D. Corpuz Dayao

THE old woman
gathers her tattered dress
about her frail, stooping shoulders;
outside, she removes her displayed goods
and rearranges them inside the store;
then, lighting her *tingho* lamp,
she closes the door
against the cold night-wind
and kneels before a crucifix.

The Philippines Ten Years Hence

A Chinese View

By Henry Uy Cho-Yee

WITH the passage and acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the prospective early inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Filipino people are coming to be keenly aware of the responsibilities they will have to assume in handling the ship of state in the rough seas of international politics. Many problems never considered seriously before are weighing on their minds.

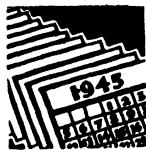
I believe that we may be assured that the best minds among the many broadly-trained men of international outlook among the Filipino people will prevail, and that in whatever course they may follow, considerations of the interest and welfare of the people will have come first in their deliberations.

Under the guidance of the greatest republic in the world, the Filipino people have made the greatest progress in the shortest period of time recorded in world history, especially in the uplift, the education, and the enlightenment of the masses. In ten years from today, the Filipino people will certainly be still more advanced than they are now.

But this could not be accomplished unless the standard of living continues to rise, and as this standard will have to be much higher than that in neighboring countries, it will be absolutely necessary for the Filipino people to retain their present American market not for ten years only but indefinitely, and at least until the Philippines is largely a self-sustaining country.

Since the question of the future of the Philippines affects not only the United States and the Philippines alone, and it is of immense importance with relation to the balance of power and the preservation of peace in the Orient and Australasia, besides affecting the psychology and attitudes of various subject peoples in this part of the world, it will not be surprising if third-party interests create new problems which will have to be taken into consideration in determining the future relationship between the United States and the Philippines.

The duration of American sovereignty in the Philippines,



nominal though it may become, will be determined, it is logical to think, not by considerations of dollars and cents, but of the welfare and happiness of the Filipino people and the honor and prestige of America. It is to be expected, however, that the Filipino people will exercise at least as large a

degree of self-government as the people of Australia, Canada, and South Africa, and it also appears that they may have the satisfaction of exercising the right of voluntarily choosing whether to remain or not to remain under the protecting wings of the American eagle.

Since a great section of the American people will feel that the Filipino people will be enjoying great benefits from the free American market, or even a limited free market, the Filipino people will be called upon to buy a great deal more from America than they have been doing. This will necessitate the raising of tariffs against foreign countries so high that it is to be expected that the market in the Philippines will be almost entirely closed to Chinese and Japanese goods, save for some minor items of no great value.

It is likely, therefore, that ten years from today, the Filipinos will dominate their own internal trade. Although the Japanese may establish factories locally to evade the tariff, there is a limit to this possibility, and Japanese trade activities will go into a decline. The Chinese will also inevitably lose a great part of their present hold on the economic life of the Philippines. And as long as the Philippines remains under the American flag, there will be no incidents of "mysterious" origin, as in Manchuria, to bring about international complications.

Through their experience under the Commonwealth Government, the Filipino people will acquire a more thorough knowledge of the realities of their situation and their sense of responsibility will be sharpened, and there can be little doubt that the Filipino leaders will shape their course towards a closer and possibly permanent union with the Greater United States for the mutual benefit of both peoples and the maintenance of the international equilibrium in the Orient.

Love Song

By Winnifred Lewis

MY love is the perfume of song roses
That clings to a porcelain vase;
A balad of tender music,
A pattern of silver lace.

My love is the moon that filters
Through branches of sandal-wood;
My love is a bird at midnight
Enfolded in fleecy cloud.

My love is a clear star shining
Alone in the sky at dawn;
An oriole hid in acacia trees,
That sings when the night is gone.

Oh, perfume of lights and shadows,
Oh, song of the soundless night,
Oh, gold of the years in passing,
Heart of my heart's delight!

The General

Anonymous

THE General wished to remain in the Philippines. As Commander in Chief of the Constabulary, he received the salary of a brigadier, together with other emoluments such as quarters, automobile, per diems, etc., that made life quite livable, to say the least.

But army regulations were hard and fast and one rule in particular, known as the rule of the Manchu succession, was never broken or set aside except when some emergency arose outside of the Army. This was the regulation which provided that a detail for detached service should be limited to a term of three years and the officer so detailed should return without fail to active duty in the line at the expiration of the stated period.

The jealousy of fellow officers, or to put it differently, their desire to partake of the benefits of detached service themselves, insured the strict enforcement of this regulation unless some influence outside of the Army and above it could be brought to favor the continuance of the detail.

Now the General was an efficient man. In the beginning of his detail he was merely a district chief, one of the several army officers detailed by the President of the United States to organize the Insular police force and wipe out banditry and pillage. Too many of the officers so detailed failed to grasp the peculiarities of the situation and contented themselves with carrying out the routine work of office and field, so many reports daily, so many patrols weekly, so many inspections monthly, and so many reams of paper consumed annually in compiling statistics.

But the General went to the heart of the situation. Even before his assignment to the Constabulary, when he was a mere captain in the Army he had favorably attracted the attention of the Governor-General and aroused the envy and admiration of his fellow officers by successfully campaigning for the office of provincial governor in one of the periodical elections held in the province where he was stationed. His brilliant administration as Governor won him an appointment as district chief of the Constabulary and the eagles of a brevet colonel in the Army. His continued success in capturing or causing the surrender of the *ladrones* in his district won him the command of the Insular police and the stars of a brevet brigadier.

But this success had not merely fallen overripe into his hands. He had climbed the ladder round by round and plucked the fruit from the bough.

As distinguished from his fellow officers, he had assiduously cultivated native society even in the early days. His godsons and consequently his *compadres* in the province of which he was governor were a legion and he still preserved the friendship of a powerful Island politician who in the early days was merely a bright young lawyer who needed and received, for a consideration, the assistance of the American army officer. The General, essentially a selfish man, knew that the mainspring of humanity is selfishness and never failed when seeking something from others to offer something in return acceptable to the recipient.

As to the delivery of the thing offered as a reward,



well if the person was still needed to render further service, certainly the General kept his word, but if his usefulness had ended he was allowed to whistle for his reward.

Thus in negotiating the surrender of bandits who laughed at all efforts at capture, his agents would offer money and immunity in return for surrender, but once the deluded remnants of the patriot army had exchanged the free air of the mountains for a cell in Bilibid, the idea that a criminal could be pardoned was preposterous, and the General would strenuously deny any connection with the person who had made the false promises.

There is a story of a Manila politician of note, a demagogue, unquestionably, who for years held the populace in the hollow of his hand despite the active opposition of the better element. He was an unprincipled rascal who spent thousands of pesos monthly in high living, maintained a fine stable of ponies, and never spoiled less than three white suits daily, but who rarely paid his *sacatero* or *lavandero*.

Now this fine gentleman, badly in need of cash, negotiated the surrender of a band of *ladrones* who safely operated even on the outskirts of Manila in open defiance of police, constabulary, and soldiery, protected under guise of patriotism by the fanaticism of the people. Nobody knows just what promises the General made to the politician, but without question the politician made promises of immunity to the *ladrones* and thus persuaded them to surrender. When the leader of the *ladrones* was hanged, the populace turned on the politician. His tongue was just as silvery, the round notes of his voice fully as golden, but his power over the populace was broken and destroyed. Thus the General hanged two *ladrones* with one rope.

Officers who cooperated with the General in his devious ways were promoted to preferential stations while those who by choice or temperament could not adopt and make their own the Machiavelian policies of their chief were given stations where, at least, they would not interfere with his schemes.

Now, after having reached what would seem to a casual observer an outstanding position, but what was to him only a foundation for future achievement, was his ship of destiny to be wrecked on the rock of a hard and fast rule which obviously had never been intended for a man of his ability and potentiality? Certainly not, that is to say, unless his brain had lost its cunning and his fine Italian hand its dexterity.

The presumable end of the General's career as Chief of Constabulary coincided with a change in administration at Washington and consequently with a shift in the personnel at Manila. The new Governor-General unfamiliar with Philippine conditions, would need the General's skillful hand to support his administration and especially would this need be apparent if the threat of a general uprising should shadow the early days of his incumbency.

If an insurrection were needed, the General was the individual who knew how to make one.

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The Javanese Stage

By G. G. van der Kop

THROUGHOUT the ages the stage has always represented a distinct expression of the individual cultures of the races and peoples of the world, and the Javanese stage is no exception to the rule. To avoid misconceptions we may mention here that with the "Javanese" we refer to the inhabitants of what might be called Java-proper, that is Mid-Java and part of East Java, the center of the once powerful first and second empires of Mataram and the latter's present-day descendants: the Surakarta and Djocjakarta.

It should be borne in mind that the native inhabitants of part of East Java and of West Java are not Javanese but Madurese in the former and Sundanese in the latter region, and that they have their own cultural assets which are distinct although influenced by Javanese culture.

Previous to the great strides which have been made in the study of Oriental arts and culture in general and the tremendous growth of the international tourist traffic a slight and, in a few instances, a more thorough acquaintance with the Javanese stage or *wayang* was practically limited to the Europeans who had passed a longer or shorter part of their lives in Java. The several publications on Javanese art and culture in various Western languages, on the one hand, however, and the advent of the modern tourist liner, on the other, have made the Javanese *wayang* more familiar to a larger number of people than has ever been the case in the past. These few notes may serve to throw light on a few aspects of the Javanese stage for those who, although aware of the existence of a national Javanese stage, have had no opportunity to become familiar with its characteristics and techniques.

In describing the national Javanese stage we may at the outset make an important distinction, namely between the original *wayang*, the *wayang purwa* or shadow play, and the *wayang orang* in which human actors appear on the stage.

In the *wayang purwa* or shadow play leather or rather parchment figures are used which are passed before a screen on which their shadow is thrown by a lighted lamp. The figures represent various mythological personalities, gods and heroes of the Hindoo epics, the Mahabahrata and the Ramayana. The appearance of the various personalities is traditional and new figures are made simply by laying an old figure as a pattern on top of the piece of parchment from which the figure is to be made. The perforated design is then cut out of the body with small chisels of which as many as fifteen different kinds are used. The *tukang natah wayang* or wayang designer hammers the chisels with small wooden mallets. The figure is next polished



A Wayang Figure Representing a Javanese Prince.

and colored. The ground color is white and the other colors are laid over it with a brush. The colored figure is polished once more and dried and flattened between two flat bamboos weighted by heavy stones. Finally the handles are attached, the arms being so constructed as to be adjustable at the elbows and the shoulders.

The plays performed by these figures are usually derived from the Ramayana and Mahabahrata but sometimes also from the Emir Hamza stories, which are of Arabic-Persian origin, and the Panji and Damar Wulan tales. These may be considered as a kind of Javanese history. The performance is conducted by the *dalang* who passes the figures between a lighted lamp and a white screen so that their shadows

flit across the screen. Meanwhile he recites the story of the play and falls sometimes into digressions which have only a very remote bearing on the story. The *gamelan* or Javanese orchestra accompanies him and the audience kneels on both sides of the screen, the women in front and the men, with the *dalang* and the lamp, on the other side. Before the performance starts incense is burnt which points to the existence of religious considerations now long forgotten.

Besides the *wayang purwa* which draws largely for its material from the Hindoo epics, there is the *wayang gedog* which gets its inspiration from the aforementioned Emir Hamza, the Panji, and Damar Wulan tales. It is less popular than the *wayang purwa* and the figures used by the *wayang gedog* are not so generally met with. The two sets of figures differ in various respects; for instance in a *purwa* figure the grip of the native *kris* or dagger is never shown, whereas this is a common feature of the *wayang gedog*.

We may mention furthermore that in the Sundanese districts, the *wayang kelitik* and the *wayang golek*, in which carved wooden figures are used, are rather popular.

Materially different from the *wayang* in which carved figures, either of parchment or wood, are used, is the *wayang wong* (Javanese) or *wayang orang* (Malay), in which human actors appear on the stage. Contrary to the shadow plays whose origin is lost in the recesses of the past the *wayang wong* is of modern origin, its history dating back to a rather recent date. It was introduced as a real innovation in Mid-Java in the middle of the eighteenth century by Prince Mangku Negara I of Surakarta. It did not become popular with the Javanese, however, and soon it almost disappeared until it was revived again about 1880 by Prince Mangku Negara V. Even now this form of *wayang* is only popular in Djocjakarta and Surakarta and even there

(Continued on page 306)

Courtship and Marriage in Apayao

By Amor Batil

WITH thoughts of Antonia ever present in his mind, Marcelo gathered the wood for a big log fire that night. Then he invited his relatives, men and women, to help him plan his marriage. They came with willing hearts and gathered about the burning logs and began to drain a jar of *basi*. The oldest among them was Romignat, a gray-haired, time-withered old man who had been a war-leader long ago. He being the oldest, was asked to preside over the meeting.

Romignat seated himself near the fire and began to talk about the anticipated marriage. So many beads and yards of cloth would have to be offered. . . . Finally two *mamatugao* (female go-betweens) were chosen. It was about midnight when the meeting closed. While the others slept, the two *mamatugao* set themselves to preparing cakes, and when the starlight began to fade in the early dawn, the two women with baskets of cakes on their heads started on their way to the bride's home.

The people in Antonia's village were surprised to see the two, for they knew from the baskets they were carrying what their errand was. Antonia's parents were also surprised, for they did not know that Marcelo, who had spent only one night in their house, was in such haste to marry. However, they offered no objection.

The news spread rapidly through the village and the people flocked to Antonia's house to learn the details. They asked who the bridegroom was and whether he was handsome and rich. Some of the old people recalled the fierce warfare which had long ago been waged between the two villages concerned and objected to the proposed marriage. The *mamatugao* and others contended, however, that all that belonged to the dead past, and if any of it yet survived in the minds of some, the marriage would obliterate it and bring peace to every heart.

The *mamatugao* proved victorious in the argument and pigs and chickens were killed and all made merry.



ANOTHER evening had come and the bridegroom was expected at the home of the bride. The people repaired to the bank of the Apayao river to await him. At dusk a number of bamboo rafts from Marcelo's village came into sight. The crowd was disappointed to learn that Marcelo was not with them. Jars and bamboo tubes full of *basi* were taken off the rafts and placed on the riverbank to await the coming of the bridegroom. Then a raft bearing Romignat and Marcelo was seen approaching. As they came nearer, the tinkling of Marcelo's necklace could be heard. The people peered at him in the gathering darkness. "Yes, he is handsome; that is why Antonia accepted him," said the people. A bird began to sing as Romignat and the bridegroom stepped ashore, so it was necessary for each of them to smoke a cigar before they could proceed. Then they were conducted by the people to the home of the bride.

Hardly had Romignat and Marcelo been seated when the girl's parents, both of them somewhat drunk from the quantity of *basi* they had drunk, began to question them about the dowry. Romignat, also exhilarated by the wine, spoke eloquently although he was known for his taciturn nature. "You all know that we are poor," he said. "Besides, you know that the boy who wishes to be married is without parents. For these reasons we are ready to give only the following: four *gosi* (jars), three *dordori* (Chinese vases), two *sapatel* (men's necklaces), one *abongot* (woman's necklace), one *ganta* of beads, and ten yards of cloth. All these objects are valued at five hundred pesos."

Balacay, the father of Antonia, showed by his customary long smile that he was satisfied. He stood up and using his fingers he enumerated those who were to receive portions of the dowry, including, according to him, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and first cousins of the bride. "I think," he went on, "that they are all satisfied with what

(Continued on page 306)

Wedding and other Rites in Apayao

By A. Faculo

THE girls in the Apayao country are given freedom to choose their own lovers for life-partners, and although the courtship is carried on in the home of the girl, she is not unmindful of maintaining the dignity of womanhood.

The parents and relatives of the man prepare dainty rice-cakes from a glutinous variety of rice known as *diket*, and these cakes are taken to the house of the girl, as an intimation that the man desires marriage. The two parties, parents and relatives of the man and girl, then discuss the marriage. The cakes furnished by the parents of the man are served exclusively to the parents and relatives of the

girl, and in turn the girl's party serves the visiting party with either pork or chicken and native wine (*basi*). The proposed marriage is then thoroughly discussed and all conditions considered and formally agreed upon by both parties. The dowry consists of valuable jars (*gosi*), china-ware, precious beads of various colors, clothing, aliwa, spears, dogs, pigs, etc. The parties also agree as to whether the couple will live in the house of the parents of the bridegroom first and later in the house of the parents of the bride, or vice versa, and the length of time they are to stay.

(Continued on page 302)

A Short Cycle of Cathay

By Alice Franklin Bryant

BUDDHIST monasteries are not accustomed to running full page advertisements in the leading travel magazines setting forth their advantages as camping places. Nevertheless, if one wishes to camp conveniently and amid beautiful surroundings in China, he should try the monasteries.



I became acquainted with them on a camping trip some distance from Canton up the Pearl River. The first at which we stayed was in a level green valley near the river. It must have been built with particular regard to the lovely view to be had from its entrance. The priest in charge received us pleasantly and showed us into a tiny paved garden containing potted plants and a tank of gold fish, thence into the main chapel. It was just after Chinese New Year, and we noticed that the altar tables were heaped with the choicest fruits. Smoke ascended from many sticks of incense, and peace and tranquility seemed to reign in the monastery.

From the chapel we passed into a *tin tseng*, or "heavenly well", under an opening in the roof to admit light and air. Beneath it was a depression in the floor with a groove leading away from it to draw off the rain water. Windows are uncommon in Chinese houses, and on this trip I found that the heavenly wells had one advantage over windows. One was more aware of the beauty of the skies above and their constant changes. Passing the tin tseng we entered a guest room furnished with blackwood chairs and small tables arranged in the usual Chinese fashion along opposite sides of the room.

This room was to be our quarters; and, after drinking tea with us, the priest withdrew. Upon investigation we found that two sides of the room consisted of carved wooden screens and that behind these were two narrow rooms containing bed boards placed end to end. Hung with green mosquito curtains, they resembled berths in a sleeping car. The establishment seemed clean and neat.

The priest had had a number of basins placed on stands beside the heavenly well and ordered hot and cold water to be brought for us. After we had washed off the grime of our day's travel by train and steamer and arranged our bedding on the bed boards, we went into the kitchen and cooked our supper in new earthenware pots with which the priest supplied us. The kitchen was orderly and clean, but the dishes were coated with grease because there was no soap at the monastery.

While we prepared our food, the friendly priest had two tables set for us in the chapel directly in front of the main image. As we were eating I clumsily dropped a teacup. Scarcely had it shattered on the stone-paved floor when the priest was at my side with a cup just like the one I had broken.

"Here is the cup you dropped," he said suavely as he handed it to me.

When we had finished the meal we started into the kitchen to wash the dishes, but he protested against that, and told us to go into our reception room and let our faces shine.

After that he had our meals prepared for us—fluffy, unsalted rice and dishes of well-seasoned vegetables cooked with mushrooms. No meat was served, although some monasteries in South China are lax in that respect.

The second day we were there the little girl in our party came in with a pomelo, oranges, and some immense apples that the priest had given her. We all joined her in feasting upon this delicious fruit. When we next went into the chapel, we found that the fruit which had been placed on the altar at Chinese New Year as an offering to the idol had disappeared.

The following day we took leave of our friend the priest, who protested against accepting the payment we made him, and set out for two monasteries on Teng Wu Mountain. Soon we passed out of the valley and followed a clear, rippling mountain stream bordered by banyans and other magnificent trees. As the China hills in general are barren of trees, those growing in places along the way to monasteries seem doubly beautiful. After hiking a few miles we reached the "New" Teng Wu Monastery.

This was very different from the quiet and peaceful cloisters, inhabited by a few elderly monks, which we had just left. It is the largest, most important monastery in the province and the strictest in its discipline. Services seem to be constantly going on, the yellow-robed monks keeping time in their chanting to the beating of a wooden fishmouthed gong punctuated at intervals by the sound of a metallic gong. Seated on the floor, they filled the temple, while in the dimness of the interior candles were burning and the smoke of incense arose before large images.

There were about three hundred monks in this monastery, some of them very young men. There were also a large number of boy servants, who, at a certain age, may choose whether or not they will become monks. Their strictly vegetarian fare, not supplemented, of course, by any dairy products, cause the monks at New Teng Wu to be slender and obviously undernourished.

After the end of the service that was in progress on our arrival, one of the older monks took us into a large reception room to drink tea; and then we left for "Old" Teng Wu, a smaller, quieter, non-vegetarian monastery some distance away.

Here we spent several days enjoying the mountain air and scenery, swimming in a pool beneath a waterfall, and rambling about at will. The monastery servants prepared and served us satisfactory meals, which we enthusiastically attacked with our chopsticks. For sleeping quarters we were given three chapels. I slept just below the Goddess of Mercy with all her many arms outstretched to help mortals. Just before dawn every morning the priest came in to put incense before the goddess and light a little lamp that consisted of a wick floating in a small saucer of oil. Then he went back into the main chapel to beat gongs to awaken the gods and chant his prayers. Some of the party

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Rota Days

By H. G. Hornbostel

Illustrations by the Author

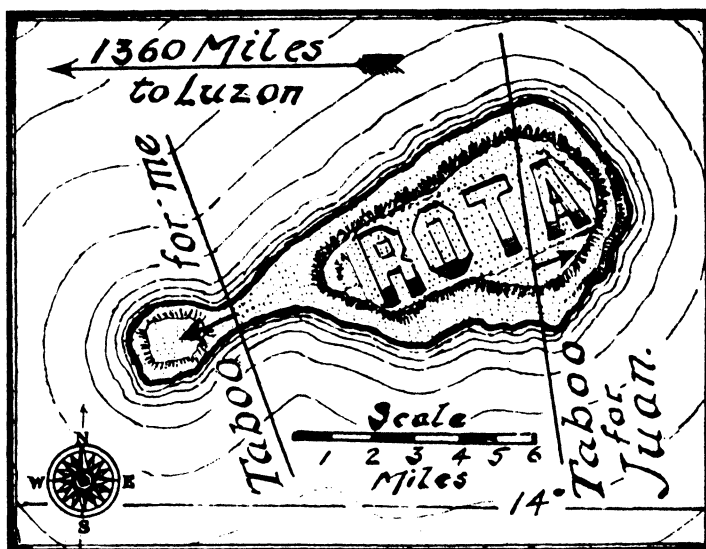
HAVING been told about an ancient fort or *trinchera taotaomona mona* (trenches of the people of before time) located at the eastern end of the island, I looked up the old man who had been aboard the English whaler and later become a pugilist and followed that life for many years in Europe, in order to ask him to be my guide and companion for this trip. As he was the only Chamorro on the island who spoke and thought in a language somewhat akin to mine, namely, cockney, I concluded his voice and his chitchat would make for pleasant company.

I was much taken aback upon finding him that he did not care to go. After much questioning he reluctantly revealed his reason for not wanting to accompany me. He said it was bad for him to visit that part of the island, the reason being that it was haunted by the spirits of the ancestors of people who were not his kin, who would give him no end of trouble if he trespassed.

Here was a man on an island only twelve miles long who had sailed around the world, who had visited many lands, who had married an English woman, who had been brought up a Catholic, and notwithstanding all this, was still held by ancient taboos which made it impossible for him to know his own little island—such is the power of superstition. Not wanting to hurt his feelings, and because of being tolerant in these matters, I did not attempt to change his mind. I have found by long experience that very little can be done about changing adult convictions, especially if harbored by primitive individuals; only the exceptional are able to change their outlook on life, and unfortunately my ex-whaler was not one of these. So instead of ridiculing, scolding, preaching or reasoning, I accepted his decision in good grace, only saying I was sorry and that I was more or less in the same predicament. This interested him at once and he wanted to know about it.

"Well," said I, "you see the extreme western end of the island is taboo to me for the Japanese authorities have ordered me not to go there, the reason they gave being that a bird sanctuary has been established there. How my visiting this section unarmed would disturb the birds, I can not say, but no doubt some preparations have already been made to accommodate birds of metal who have a nasty habit of dropping eggs which explode on contact with the earth."

Be that as it may, I noted in a Manila newspaper a few weeks ago that extensive and costly harbor improvement are under way at Rota. These were said to be designed for



commercial purposes. How can an island twelve miles long with only a few hectare of tillable land be of such commercial value that extensive harbor improvements are deemed advisable? The answer is that Guam, U.S.A., is only forty miles south.

The old whaler being unwilling to guide me, it was necessary to find others who could direct me to this ancient fort or whatever it was, but this quest proved difficult. Every one appeared anxious to evade

this task, and the people seemed even to shun me, knowing what I wanted. Never in my experience had I listened to so many plausible and unplausible excuses, never had there apparently been so many sick persons or important fishing or farming duties to be attended to.

It may be thought that a large ruin could be found by following general directions, and this I at last attempted but without success as the locality it was in was covered with a dense virgin forest. Not only did the trees stand very close together, but the ground was covered with stout vines and thorny underbrush which meant that one could advance only very slowly and by means of hard work with a bolo. In addition to the entangling forest growth the surface it grew on was in places a mass of needle-like coral rocks, here and there broken into crevices some of which were fifty or more feet in depth. Smaller crevices were covered by forest vines and if one did not keep his eyes wide open a plunge to the bottom of one of these and sure death would result. To make the search still more difficult was the fact that it showered now and again and a host of insects especially mosquitoes kept one's hands busy and therefore away from the bolo and forward motion.

Advancing slowly through this forest, I was struck by the beauty of lichens, mosses, and ferns that comprise the lower strata of this hell-hole or magnificent tropical forest, the viewpoint depending upon how one has been brought up. Resting now and again gave me pause to think what a lovely place this would be to lead some of my highly civilized spat-wearing friends to, and say to them: "Boys, this is nature in the raw. Now you should enjoy it, having so often told me you liked roughing it, far from the madding crowd, etc."

What strikes one as remarkable in traversing the forests of the high coral rock plateaus of the Marianas Islands is that the dense and luxuriant vegetations seems to spring from solid rock. The reason that it does grow and thrive there is that the roots find their way down the innumerable

(Continued on page 300)

American Plants in the Philippines

A Review

NEARLY four centuries of contact with the West has given the Filipinos many advantages not shared by other peoples of the Far East. It is nevertheless surprising to learn that, with the exception of rice, all our important food plants and many of our fruits had their origin in the Western Hemisphere, that the Philippines have been the distributing point for these to the Far East, and that all, excepting the pineapple which entered by way of China and arrowroot via Singapore, have come to us directly from America. To many this information will be disconcerting for having only just recovered from an ebullition of gratitude to America for its most recent "gift", they will doubtless feel embarrassed at this fresh sense of indebtedness. Several of these plants and fruits now grow wild.

The foregoing information relating to American flora domiciled in the Islands was gathered from an interesting article in the *Philippine Journal of Science* for June, 1934: "American Plants in Philippine Ethnobotany" by R. M. Zingg of the Department of Ethnology, University of Chicago—which has not received the local notice it deserves. The author is an occasional contributor to the



PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE and was formerly with the Insular Bureau of Education.

Mr. Zingg describes our primitive and un-economic *kaingin* system of agriculture following which, after the destruction of the public forest by fire, and without cultivation, a crop of mountain rice, corn, or camotes is harvested, the later reclamation of the land from cogon grass necessitating reforestation. He also mentions the wonderful terracing of the mountains in Ifugao where two systems are in use—terraces for low-land rice, *kaingins* for corn and camotes.

Referring to the ancient and locally general ceremonial and social use of *buyo*, to which tobacco was added upon its introduction, Mr. Zingg points out that although the combination still holds its ceremonial importance among the mountain people and is used by them and the Moros in every day life, among the Christians smoking is rapidly replacing the use of *buyo*.

Credit is given to the Spanish missionaries for the importation and diffusion of American plants and fruits—made possible by regular communication between Acapulco and Manila from 1600 to 1820.



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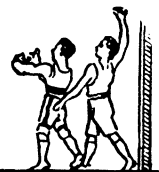


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Tobacco and *camotes* had a wide distribution even before the establishment of the missions. Both spread with astonishing rapidity but while tobacco had the greatest effect on the primitive cultures and, in world trade, became the most important American plant introduced into the Philippines, the camote, although only second to rice in the diet and livelihood of the people, is despised as the poor man's food except in Bontoc where its planting is honored with the Loscod ceremony.

Corn having to compete with a long established rice complex was slow to spread and, in the psychology of the Filipino, has the same status as the camote.

The American fruits except for the guava which, spread by the birds, soon grew wild everywhere, and the papaya, which was found to be both tasty and useful, were slow in spreading on account of the abundance of good native fruits.

Three of these American plants became important money crops in foreign trade with Mexico and China and after the opening of the Suez canal the extent and value of this trade was much increased. That of tobacco still exists in spite of poor farming methods. The cacao trade flourished for two centuries and then died on account of fungus disease and lack of care of the trees. The exportation of indigo lasted until synthetic dyes became so cheap that indigo could not compete.

Tobacco was introduced in the last quarter of the sixteenth century and at once became popular. The civilization of the lower Cagayan valley was built on a basis of two American plants, corn and tobacco, the rich alluvium deposited by the annual rise of the river producing the best and most of the Philippine crop. This became so profitable that a government monopoly was established in 1781 the net profit of which was a half million dollars in 1808.

Staple Food Plants

Camotes were probably brought in by the Villalobos expedition of exploration thirty years before the conquest for it is known that the expedition planted corn and in 1599 the Governor wrote the King that "The land abounds in rice, fish and camotes". The first Spaniards to visit the mountains in search of gold found camotes planted in kaingins. This tuber is the most valuable of the American crops and the most suitable for kaingins.

Indian corn was introduced in 1541, also by the Villalobos expedition, and, as it requires only seven weeks to mature, it is the best catch crop. Next to rice, corn is the most important cereal in the Islands and in spite of the prejudice against it, is the staple food of the Cagayan valley and of the island of Cebu. The value of the 1915 crop was over ₱16,000,000.

(Continued on page 298)

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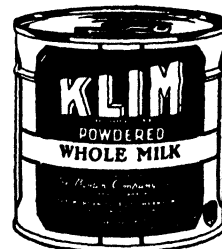
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With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

WE read that George Bernard Shaw has recently been elected England's "Public Bore No. 1" in a competition conducted by a London newspaper.

Here in the Philippines, we are proud to say, there are no public bores, for we are incapable of boredom. Instead, we have public darlings, an ever-increasing tribe!

We had proposed to conduct a contest to determine our "Public Darling No. 1" but we finally decided to drop the project. Who doesn't love Governor Cailles?

Almost everybody, including the Intelligence Division of the Constabulary, regrets the recent Sakdal uprising. Everybody bewails the death of the "victims of their own folly" and the Constabulary. While we sympathize with the "victims of their own folly" and the Constabulary we cannot help rejoicing over the unexpected outcome of their "folly." For after all, the unfortunate uprising gave us a new hero, Juan the Sakdal-Killer, our "Public Darling No. 1"—Governor Juan Cailles.

Washington never told a flagrant lie—except when he said he never told a lie. Well, Governor Cailles, according to his own confession, never gambled in his life, but he did not say he never lied in his life.... Ah, the modesty of heroes!

Gambling is a dangerous game. But that is not the reason why Governor Cailles never gambled in his life. Heroes love danger and the Governor is no exception. But as the danger of gambling is not great enough to appeal to a hero of the first water, what he probably does is what every transcendent hero would do—let George (or Georgiana, as the case may be) do it.

As to the "Public Darling No. 2", we are not so sure as



in the case of the "Public Darling No. 1". Dr. Inez S. Villa has very strong claims, but so has Delegate Cabili. Dr. Villa's "Women's Political Party", however, may soon count thousands of enthusiastic members—especially among young men. And considering the women's grievances against their husbands in general and against Mr. Quezon in particular, they may soon (who knows?) go Sakdal, in which case, God have mercy on Governor Cailles and the Intelligence Division of the Constabulary!

Delegate Cabili, the close rival of Dr. Villa, is, as everybody knows, the delegate who stoutly refused to affix his signature to the Constitution which Delegate Perfecto had hallowed and made famous by signing with his blood. As we had expected, Delegate Cabili had another fit of heroism, for he is lately reported to have made the following statement: "I made a formal pledge to sign the Constitution in case I did not win in my anti-Constitution drive. I will follow the majority. My conscience is clear." We do not venture to predict what form his next fit of heroism will take. We only hope it will not be something that he can do with a clear conscience.

Now, as to who of our two candidates should occupy the much-coveted place next to Governor Cailles we are, notwithstanding our sagacity, unable to decide. We'll therefore leave the decision to the people who in a democracy are supposed to know better than their betters. Let the people judge.

It may interest the reader to know that water invariably and promptly goes to the head of my confrère *Bubuyog*. Once he was found under a table crying boozily for Mamma

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after drinking a tumbler of water by mistake. It took half a bottle of brandy to make him sober.

"You spent thirty-five years in building a large market and uncovered tremendous resources. Are you going to leave them for some one else to enjoy?" President Quezon is reported to have said to the San Francisco Money Barons. "So! So!" as a German would say.

The current constitutional newspaper exposé of the jue-teng in Laguna is running true to form. It "uncovers" facts that are well-known and omits names that are open secrets.

Almost every day we read in the papers about the suppression of Sakdalista meetings in Laguna and Bulacan. Perhaps this is another thing that is inevitable under what Speaker Paredes calls a "government of liberty", and we may add, of "solicitude". Was it not G. B. Shaw who long ago pointed out the incompatibility between liberty and freedom?

The new constitution says: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved." According to the papers, however, if Governor Cailles had his way he would shoot the two Sakdal representatives without any trial! Is the Governor among the "seditious" people who voted "No" during the plebiscite?

Commenting over this convenient idea of the Governor an afternoon daily remarks: "Perhaps, if our democracy were not so liberal this way, we would have less irresponsibility in this country." To this one can add that were the government officials more responsible, the government would be still more liberal in this country.

After the recent Sakdalista outbreak in which a number of people were killed or wounded, the pronouncements from high quarters on freedom of speech and assembly provide the much-needed salve to our conscience. During the Carnival season in Manila, it is customary among certain ladies from the uppermost as well as the lowest strata, after disporting themselves in their respective auditoriums, to go to church before resting to get ready for the next night.

Contributions to biblical history, mathematics, political science, and literature, all culled from a single article in one of the pioneer moulders of public opinion in this country and in this civilization of ours where, thank God and our newspapers, there is only equality in the "juridical sense" and not in the "social sense." Here are the samples of rewards "that we feel are unpurchasable."

1. "It" (the slaying of Abel by Cain) "was the first tragedy ever to mar the peace of paradise."
2. "No two things, says geometrical axiom, are exactly equal."
3. In Russia, "the laborer was glorified: he was to take the place of Tsar."
4. "What we need is integration of all the factors of our dynamism towards a higher plane of existence."

The Chinese "bandits" will not stay exterminated! The moment the Japanese Army had consolidated its gains in Jehol,—a territory, of course, forced upon Japan, (we mean Manchukuo) by the past activities of these bandits,—they start "concentrating" in the demilitarized zone! Now the Japanese Army is being compelled, in the interests of peace of course, to exterminate them and create a new "demilitarized" zone. "O Heavenly Father, give us this day our daily bandits—and in days everafter!"

HATE TO STUDY?



It's hard enough, Mother, to buckle down to the three R's without the handicap of poor light.

If you ask him what's the matter, he probably won't know. But it's so simple to find out. Our lighting representative can test the lighting in your home, with a Sight Meter, in half the time it takes that boy to do his arithmetic.

A change in the size of globes, the re-arrangement of your lamps or shades may work wonders. There's no charge for this service. And absolutely no obligation. Why not call us today? Phone 2-19-11.



Manila Electric Company

BETTER LIGHT—BETTER SIGHT

For the Glory of the "Home Town"

By Ernesto Romero

THE two men had been boasting, as is the local custom, of the glories of their respective "home towns". José, who hailed from Orani, Bataan, had raved not only about its gorgeous sunsets, its marvelous moonlight nights, and its beautiful beach, but about the superlative quality of the fish and the crabs and the shrimps caught there. Candido, who came from Pasig, not to be outdone, had expatiated on the historical importance of his birthplace, its picturesque location on the river, and its famous clay stove and pot industry. No housewife anywhere, he said, will buy a pot unless she is assured by the vendor that it has been made in Pasig.

José clung to the idea of the bountifulness of the Orani seas and began a yarn which he thought would close the discussion in his favor:

"When I was about fifteen years old, four of our best Orani fishermen caught an enormous crab somewhere in the China Sea. Believe me, it was so big that it looked like an island. I remember the whole population turned out that early morning to see the spectacle. A greater assembly of peace-loving people had never been brought together than



lined our coast that day. With the aid of all hands and by skilful maneuvering, the monster was at last hauled on the shore—the truly plentiful Orani shore. Believe it or not, but the smallest legs of that crab looked like logs. You can imagine for yourself how big its shell was. It could have covered the roofs of four big churches."

The man from Pasig looked at the triumphant grin on the face of the man from Orani, and a wry smile passed over his face. "How old are you now?" he asked.

"Thirty-five", said José.

The questioner's face lighted with a smile. "Just exactly my age," he said. He lit a cigarette as if deeply lost in thought, inhaled the first puff with evident satisfaction, and after blowing out the smoke and clearing his throat, he went on slowly:

"Isn't it an interesting coincidence that we are of the same age and that about the time you Orani people caught that giant crab, I saw a most unusual, if not an amazing thing in Pasig?"

"What?" asked José anxiously.

"I was a little over fourteen", said Candido, "when I saw one day about a dozen of our leading Pasig potters gathered

*"Look what I have found!
Mother's Diary? and what's this?
BEAR BRAND Natural Swiss Milk
for me every day! Now I know
mother loves me so much"*



about a large table absorbed in a serious conference. Even at that tender age I already knew that such men in our town, and business rivals, could only be brought together by something of importance. After several hours of deliberation, the men disbanded with such informalities as indicated that they parted on the best of terms. They shook hands, pounded each other on the back, laughed loudly, and even praised each other's products. All this instead of an exchange of ugly stares. My young and inquiring mind asked why.

"When my father got home late that afternoon, I asked him what the affair was about. He did not bother to answer me, but shortly I heard him tell my mother that these men had planned to build the biggest pot ever yet constructed even in Pasig.

"Work on the project started early the next day. It looked as if the workmen were covering all the bare ground in Pasig with red clay, and two weeks later it looked as if the whole of Pasig might be inclosed in the red clay wall that had been erected. How high was this wall in feet, or rather meters? That was beyond my immature and untrained mind to say. But I can tell you this much: the day this big pot was finished, my father and I went up on the rim and what do you think we saw? We could see the whole Province of Rizal in every known direction! Some ventured to walk clear around the rim and it was six days and a half before they got back to their starting point. I leave it to you to imagine how big that Pasig pot really was," concluded Candido, looking at José expectantly.

José, unable to take a joke, stood up in protest, and said with signs of irritation:

"You don't expect me to believe that, do you? You know that is a lie! It is an out-and-out lie! Why, I never heard of such a thing in all my born days, not even in America or in Europe where they say things are done on a big scale . . . I can not believe it", concluded José in a hurt voice, "and I never will".

Candido got up, too, with a victorious smile that showed his decayed teeth. "All right, Pepe," he said, "but the people of my town were only making a pot in which to cook that giant Orani crab, and as the Orani people exaggerated a little, the Pasig potters made the pot larger than was really necessary. Remember our Tagalog saying that for every *palayok* (pot) there is always a *tungtong* (lid)."

Answer

By Amado Mauleon

I cared for and tended a plant,
Watched it become a tree,
Then asked the tree of the return
That it would give to me.

"Just care for me and let me live,
Then with you let me die,
My big trunk would a coffin be
Wherein your corpse will lie."

BOIE'S EMULSION

contains double the quantity of cod-liver oil of ordinary emulsions and 3 hypophosphites instead of 2.

MADE FRESH IN MANILA

A bottle lasts a child about 3 weeks, and a teaspoonful night and morning contains more vitamins A and D for blood and bones than all the milk anyone can drink in a day.

Cod-liver oil 500 cc; acacia 125 gm.; syrup 5 gm.; calc. hypophos. 10 gm.; pot. & sod. hypophos. & flavoring s. q. 1 liter.

ANTI-INFECTIVE
BONE-BUILDING
STRENGTH-GIVING
WARDS OFF



Debility
Anemia
Nervousness
Tuberculosis
Rickets
Mental Fag

During the next two months your children face the hardest period of the school year, the rainy season. Let them have a teaspoonful of Boie's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil night and morning and cease worrying—Boie's Emulsion will pull them through with flying colors.

SOLD BY GOOD DRUG STORES
EVERYWHERE

BOTICA BOIE
MANILA

As In My Garden

By Abelardo Subido

HERE in my heart

As in my garden there is peace.

Here in my heart

Whence speechless love's sweet wonders start,

You will find solace, dreamful ease—

From fretful pains the soul's release,

Here in my heart.

A Short Cycle of Cathay

(Continued from page 286)

slept in a Confucian chapel. In it there were no images, but in their stead tablets engraved with Confucian mottoes.

On this trip, but some distance away in the district of Sai Chiu, we visited one other monastery. Its location was the most beautiful of any that we saw. It was placed at the end of a tiny, wooded valley that ended in abrupt granite cliffs, over which fell little streams of water. It was a charming spot with shaded rock-hewn stairs leading up the cliffs and inscriptions carved in the moss-covered granite amid the cascades.

Near this monastery we started to climb a mountain, and were surprised to hear that there were seven villages on it. I inquired how the people of the villages made a

living, and was told that they raised fish. And, indeed, we had gone only a short distance when we met men coming down the mountain carrying, at the ends of poles balanced on their shoulders, tubs of water containing live fish. They had made ponds on the mountain, and were bringing these fish they had raised down to market.

We went through several of the villages, and were the objects of great curiosity, as many of the villagers had never before seen a foreigner. In one place we may have caused a run on the butcher shop. A crowd of people was around us, and one woman asked what we ate that made us so white. A girl in our party replied that it was beef.

After this trip—until I went to live in one—I saw very little of monasteries, though there was one at which a friend and I stopped occasionally on walks to rest and enjoy the view from its roof. One of the monks in this establishment would always come up and talk to us in pidgin English while we rested. He had been a cook in San Francisco for twenty years. Yes, he liked America; he could make so much money there!

2. A Neighbor of the Goddess of Mercy

And then I became a neighbor of the Goddess of Mercy.

It was accomplished not through any process of deification, but on this wise: I was soon to begin teaching in the Government Higher Normal School, which is now called Sun Yat Sen University, on Civilization Street, and was making inquiries for a place to live within a reasonable distance.

"Come and live with us!" cried a Chinese girl with whom

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obtainable:

White—in 6 different widths

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I was slightly acquainted when she learned of my quest.

So, on an inspection trip, I went with her across the teeming city of Canton to the base of the Goddess of Mercy Hill. Here we came to the gate of Chap Sun School in which my new friend, Fung Ling, was expecting to live and teach during the school year about to begin. The armed guard opened the gate for us, and we entered the school, which was housed in a group of buildings that had formerly been a Buddhist monastery. They were arranged in the usual manner of Chinese monasteries, a succession of one story buildings and courtyards covering half the hillside.

We climbed many stairs, passed through moon doorways and courtyard after courtyard until we were half way up the hill. Finally we came to a little stone-paved courtyard that had a flower bed and a south window overlooking the city. A small house that had been partitioned into four rooms opened on this courtyard.

"Miss Lau and I are to live in this house," said Fung Ling. "If you will come, you may choose two of the rooms, and she and I will have the others."

"Many thanks," I replied, "I shall be glad indeed to live here. But one room is all I need. Let us have the fourth for a living room for all of us."

As it turned out, however, I occupied the house alone, as the two Chinese girls were afraid to move in. Conditions were unsettled, soldiers were quartered above and below the school, and three months previously it had been looted. As a foreigner I was, at that time, comparatively safe.

I moved in without delay and enjoyed my new quarters. To be sure they were utterly bare and were located far from the homes of any other foreigners. An Englishman

and a Scotchman who came up for tea insisted that I could never live there unless I were a poet. No one is farther from being a poet than I, yet I do confess to some kind of romantic tendency that found an attraction in the location.

From the courtyard window that let in sweet south breezes, I could overlook all of the crowded city below me. I was above its dust, and its noise reached me only as a hushed, faraway murmur. Beyond the city lay the Pearl River, in fair weather reflecting the blue of the sky. And farther away still I could see the island of Honaam with its Seven Star Hills, and, more to one side, White Cloud Mountain. Above me on the hill were the Goddess of Mercy Temple and the big, rectangular Five Story Pagoda. On the far side of the hill was Double Mountain, the city of the dead, where, in handsome, heavy, blackwood caskets, the bodies of the wealthy awaited a lucky day for burial. Near it was a Mohammedan mosque, erroneously believed to be the final resting place of Mohammed's uncle. To my right was the house of President Sun Yat Sen, then unoccupied, as his Canton government had been overthrown three months before. On the other side of the school was a Taoist monastery from which I sometimes heard the delicate music of flutes.

But the environs did not speak exclusively of peace. The Five Story Pagoda, and all other available buildings on the hill were full of soldiers; from my courtyard window I looked down on barracks surrounding a drill ground, where soldiers practiced the goose step; and occasionally I heard the grim volley of the firing squad.

A few days after I moved in classes began. Chap Sun was a coeducational primary and middle school founded by some

(Continued on page 298)

Dance, Dancer, Dance!

By Salvador Kayumanggi

DANCE! Dance!
Dance, dancer, dance!

Dance the rhythms of the world expanse
With the music of pain and laughter
As you arise and lift your arms
Turning, whirling, marching
In a wild wind of joy
Pretending to destroy
Fear of death's arrogance!

Dance! Dance!
Dance, dancer, dance!
Dance to the depths of suffering,
Making your body chant and sing
With the cadences of love and hunger
To the flaming heights of being
Free of shyness and of shame,
Giving all you are, burn
In holy unconcern!

Dance! Dance!
Dance, dancer, dance!
Dance as you turn around lifting
Your arms in a wild wind of joy
Dancing the rhythms of the world expanse
And the flaming heights of being
Whirling, marching, circling,
Purging time and circumstance
In holy unconcern!

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Maria Masipag

'Milk, the Necessary Food for the School Child'

"Health", how conscious the world is becoming of this quality! This has come with the realization that the function of the brain and general efficiency in work are directly dependent on the condition of the body.

Teachers, through contact with so many children, have realized this truth. Observation showed that the duller children in school were poorly nourished, and that these children seldom grow into healthy adults. Wishing to raise the physical and mental standards of the school children and to improve their chances for future mental, physical, and moral strength when these children become adults, educators have cooperated with doctors and dietitians in determining what food factors are most important in the health of the growing child. These experiments conclusively proved that milk is the most important food in the growing child's diet and that the least amount which he may safely take is one quart daily.

Milk is called the "Protective Food" because it "protects" against nutritional failures. Most of the foods we



eat contain only one or two values. They may be energy-giving foods, or body-building foods, but milk is the only food which combines nearly all values. For this reason it should form the basis of the diet. For the very poor person milk is indispensable, as it supplies values which can be

otherwise supplied by only an expensive diet. It has the quality of supplying the values missing in a cereal diet. As an example, the person who eats only fish and rice will eventually become weak, but if milk is added the excellent energizing qualities of rice are fortified by the body building qualities which the milk has and the rice lacks.

The proteins, or tissue building and repairing foods are supplied by milk; in fact a few very necessary ones are present which can be supplied by no other food. These are most necessary to growth, and if lacking will cause weakness in adulthood.

Most people realize the great importance of milk as a bone-builder. This is due to the presence of calcium which is necessary not only for the bones and teeth, but also for the proper development of the brain and nerves, the hygiene of the blood, and the response of the muscles. The calcium of milk is in its most easily assimilated form. Other mine-

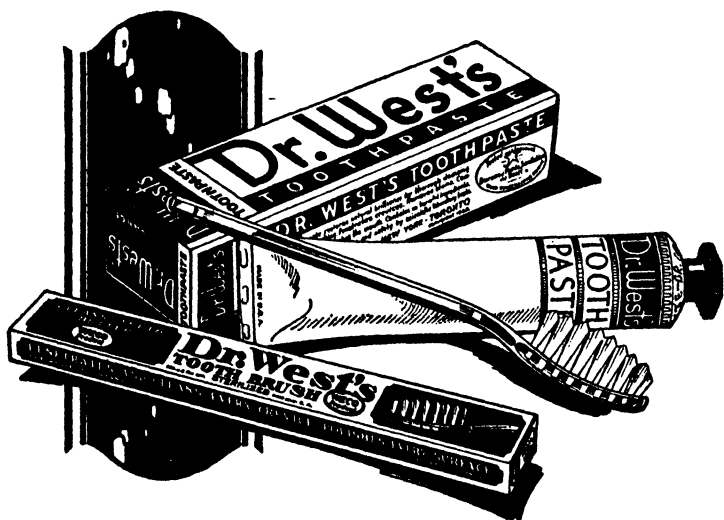
For Proper Care of Teeth Use Both—

The Dentifrice:

Dr. West's Tooth Paste

The Brush:

Dr. West's Tooth Brush



Proved—before you use it!

Dr. West's Tooth Paste has been proved for your protection, in hundreds of exacting laboratory tests. You can be sure before you use it, that it contains nothing harmful—that it will quickly and efficiently restore your teeth to their natural beauty.

Two important requirements to keep teeth clean, brilliantly white, are the dentifrice and the brush. Here you have them—the products of the same manufacturer: Dr. West's Tooth Paste and Dr. West's Tooth Brush. The first, with the aid of the second, will quickly remove stain and film from your teeth—leave your whole mouth refreshed. Give these two a trial. See how effective they are in keeping teeth in best possible condition.

For Sale at Drug Stores and Bazaars

als, necessary to the development of the body and the regulation of its processes are prominent in milk.

Milk is one of the most valuable sources of vitamins A and B and a fairly good source of the other vitamins. In a country where conditions are conducive to tuberculosis or other infections, vitamin A is most necessary as it strengthens the disease resisting power of the body by keeping healthy the tissues which these organisms ordinarily attack. It is also important in stimulating growth and the appetite of the child. Vitamin B is lacking in the usual diet of the Filipino people. This is due to the fact that they eat polished rice which lacks vitamin B, causing a weakness producing the condition of beri-beri. Milk has been proved to be one of our best sources of vitamin B, and is consequently an excellent protection for the growing child against beri-beri.

Considering the number of food values which milk contains it is remarkable that it is so easily digested. In fact it is one of our most digestible foods. This ease of digestion is due to the form in which its valuable constituents are combined. The values of milk need very little digestion before they can be used in the body and produce very little waste material.

The fine physique, courage, and mental abilities of nations whose diet consists in a large part of milk and milk products shows the importance of this food. By insisting on the required amount of milk each day in the growing child, the health of any nation will be greatly improved.

In the tropics one is met with the problem of providing a safe milk. If not properly cared for, milk may become a carrier of disease germs as due to its many food values germs develop quickly. Consequently the greatest care must be taken to prevent contamination during handling. If the animals are diseased or the dairy man is a carrier of disease germs then the milk will also be contaminated.

There is also a possibility of adulteration of milk. By this we mean the adding of some substance to increase the bulk of the milk. Although these substances may not be harmful, the consumer is paying for a product of high food value and the cheaper substance which has been added will not contain these values.

Wistfulness

By Mary L. Crosby

WHEN I was very young
I heard my elders say:
Being wistful, little one,
Won't bring good luck your way.

You have to bluff and bluster
And ask for what you crave,
This world's in such a hurry
From birth until the grave.

And so I followed good advice,
(At least they meant it then)
And cultivated lively talk
To flatter all the men.

But now I find, since I am grown,
How very wrong they were.
Whenever someone's wistful
It makes an awful stir.

And so someday, when I find time,
I'll sit me down and try
Acultivating wistfulness
Till someone passes by.



Here's
Fresh Milk

— that certainly has that "fresh" taste. Here is a milk that the children will love—no hesitation on their part, for you'll find them asking: "Is it time for Molico?" Children need "good" milk, so put their future health in Molico's safe keeping.

MOLICO
THE
FULL CREAM
MILK POWDER

A Short Cycle of Cathay

(Continued from page 295)

of the members of the Sun Yat Sen party. The teachers were very modern, well-educated young people, and several of them had degrees from American universities. The principal asked me if I could not teach some classes for her; and, as all my classes at the normal school were in the afternoon, I agreed to teach history and French to the seniors in the morning.

So my schedule, as well as the straight chairs and bed-board with which my house was furnished, invited me to activity rather than to ease. I arose early about the same time that one of the school servants came into my living-room to put a teapot of hot water in my teabasket and a plate of clean cups beside it.

But at first, in spite of my early rising, the eleven year old brother of the principal arrived every morning before I was up to make a short call and bring me flowers. The third morning he apologized because there were no more roses, but these other flowers were the prettiest he could find. And, of course, after a few more days there was no longer any novelty about having me in the school, and the early visits of the amusing little lad ceased.

Usually I took my breakfast as well as my other meals in the school dining room, and always had the same food as the students. At each meal we had rice, and each of us had a small plate of vegetables cooked with a few shreds of beef, pork, or fish. That was all. It was simple and incredibly economical. Yet it was good—the rice was well cooked and the other dishes were always palatably seasoned.

At eight o'clock I had my lesson in Cantonese, from nine to eleven taught the seniors at Chap Sun, and in the afternoon taught my classes at the normal school.

At five o'clock we had supper; and immediately afterwards the students and other teachers departed for their homes, or for the dormitories that had been rented for them in a safer location. The school was then quiet and deserted, and I had a long evening for doing my school work and studying Chinese.

Now I should feel nervous about living alone in such a location. Soldiers could—and did once or twice while I was there—climb over the school walls. One night a large hole was made through the brick wall of the building behind my house. And the flimsy, wooden latch of my courtyard would have yielded to the slightest pressure. But never while I was there did I think of such a thing as being afraid. Perhaps I was too young and ignorant to recognize danger. Or perhaps being accustomed to the protection of a husband of super proportions has now made me a coward.

(To be continued)

American Plants in the Philippines

(Continued from page 289)

Less Important Food Plants

Squash, tomatoes, kidney beans, lima beans, bell pepper, and chili pepper all came from America. The last named was probably brought in by Magellan or Villalobos, for Legaspi found plants growing in Cotabato in 1570.

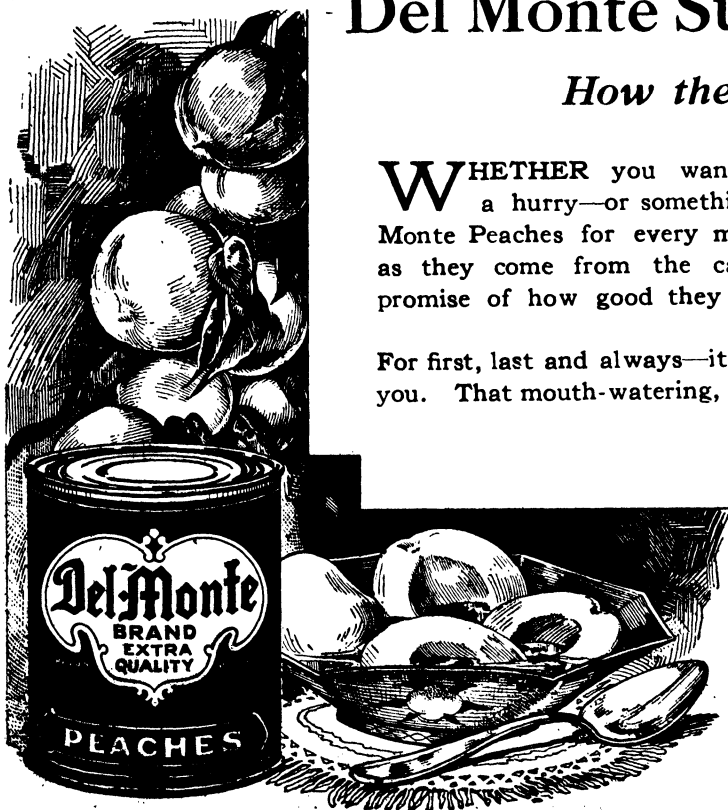
Potatoes were found by Navarrete in the mountains of Mindoro in 1650. Arrowroot was introduced during the

Delicious Golden Halves of Del Monte Sun-Ripened Peaches—

How they tempt your appetite

WHETHER you want something simple that you can serve in a hurry—or something very special—there's no aid quite like Del Monte Peaches for every menu emergency. They are a real treat, just as they come from the can—their sparkling beauty just a hint and promise of how good they taste.

For first, last and always—it's the flavor of Del Monte Peaches that wins you. That mouth-watering, full-ripe flavor of peaches right off the tree!



There are many delightful fruits, vegetables and food specialties offered under the Del Monte label. Look for the Del Monte Trade-mark when you buy tinned foods. It insures finest quality.

For Sale by Leading Grocers

last quarter of the nineteenth century. Peanuts are widely grown but of little commercial value. Cassava is a common food to the people of Basilan only. All are of South American origin.

American Fiber Plants

The century plant was introduced prior to 1609 and its fiber was used in the weaving of fine cloth until superseded by that of the pineapple. "Maguey" is still an important economic crop in the Ilocano provinces, the fiber being made into twine and rope. In 1586 Bishop Salazar reported the pineapple, an American plant, among the fruits imported from China. The fruit is esteemed, but more so is the fiber from which the beautiful gauze fabrics are made.

American Fruits

Among the other American fruits introduced into the Philippines are the guava, papaw, chico, sapodilla, sugar apple, sour sop, quamuchil, marmalade plum, hog plum and the persimmon.

American Money Crops

Indigo was introduced into the Philippines during the eighteenth century. In the next century a considerable export trade of the dye began and lasted until the coal-tar dyes drove it out of the market.

Cacao was introduced in 1670 and had a wide and rapid diffusion throughout the Philippines. The best quality was grown in Batangas province. A lively export trade developed and lasted for some two hundred years until the trees were ruined by fungus. The quality was good but no care was taken in the cultivation and care of the trees. In 1915 there were only 1,169 hectares planted in cacao.

Madre de cacao was brought into the Philippines in the eighteenth century to be planted as shade for coffee and cacao.

Para rubber was introduced in 1902.

Miscellaneous Useful Plants

Achote, the annatto of commerce used for coloring cheese, butter, and silk, is obtained from the fruit of this plant, came from America.

The cashew is a small American tree. The fruit is edible. Wood soaked in the gum resin is preserved from white ants. It is used for the same purpose in book-binding.

Fragrant Flowering Plants

Dama de noche, brought in prior to 1650, and the temple flower (kalachuche) are both originally American flowers.

American Medicinal Plants in the Philippines

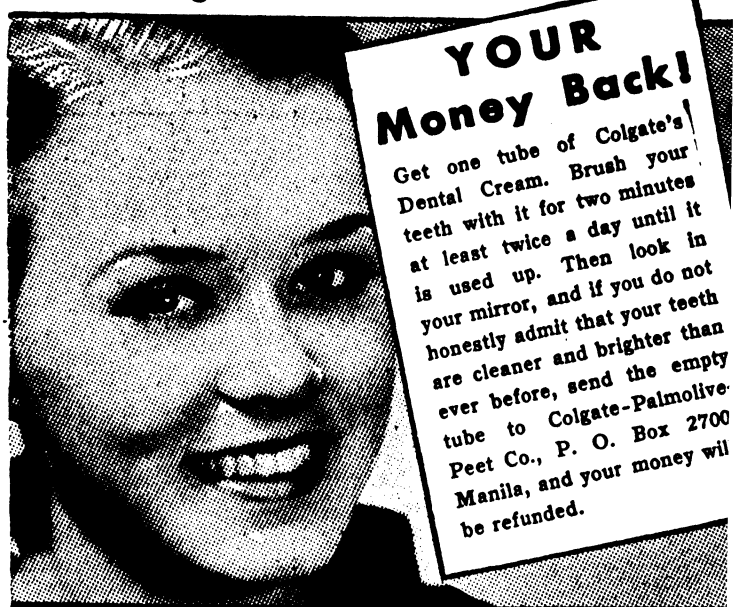
Among American medicinal plants are the following:

The physic nut is widely distributed. The sap of leaves, stem, and seeds is a drastic purgative. It is used for stupefying fish. The oil was formerly exported to be used as an illuminant, for making soap, and for candles. It is known locally as *tuba*.

Cassia Alata Linnaeus known locally as *akapulco* or *gamut sa buni* is much used as a cure for parasitic skin diseases.

Chenopodium ambrosioides Linnaeus is official in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and known locally as *alpasotes*. It is used for hookworms and other intestinal parasites.

One Tube
must give you cleaner,
brighter teeth . . or



YOUR Money Back!

Get one tube of Colgate's Dental Cream. Brush your teeth with it for two minutes at least twice a day until it is used up. Then look in your mirror, and if you do not honestly admit that your teeth are cleaner and brighter than ever before, send the empty tube to Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., P. O. Box 2700 Manila, and your money will be refunded.

...This unique offer has already caught the imagination of millions. Will you accept it?
Read every word—then decide!

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Eupatorium triplinerve Vahl was introduced about 1837 on the strength of its reputation in the treatment of bites of insects and snakes. It is known locally as *apana*.

Aeclepias curassavica Linneaus is known here as *bulak-kastila*. The juice is a drastic purgative and when packed in the cavities of teeth relieves toothache.

Argemone mexicana Linneaus is a member of the poppy family and its flowers are narcotic. It is called *diluariu* by the Tagalogs.

Rota Days

(Continued from page 287)

crevices to pockets containing much leaf mould and moisture. On many occasions I had myself lowered into large crevices in the hope of finding archaeological specimens and found there the roots of forest trees well established in leaf mould and moisture. The flora growing in limestone soil presents to the eye a distinctive appearance easily detected even at a distance.

After many days of fruitless work I decided that I could not by myself locate the mysterious ruin and held a long consultation with Juan Taitano, my obliging and friendly landlord. I said, "Look here, this 'trinchera taotao mona' is ten kilometers from here and twice ten kilometers are twenty kilometers. To walk twenty kilometers a day and get lost in the bargain, not to mention torn and wet shoes

and clothing, is not my idea of pleasure. You have told me that you yourself have seen this ruin, and as you know I have only two weeks more before the schooner arrives, I beg you to help me. You say you are not willing to go there, but will you not take me to a place say, one-fourth of a kilometer from it, and then direct me from there. You could take a few men with you for company while I am searching and all of you could, by calling right or left direct my course toward it." Juan did not at first favor this plan but after much talk and my overcoming of many objections and promising a reward to all who would help, the matter was at last arranged.

One morning at daybreak, we started out to locate this ruin which by this time I was determined to find—if indeed it existed—because of so much time already spent in fruitless search. I had my doubt as to its existence for during the many hundred years Rota has been visited by more or less scientific expeditions nothing had ever been written about it. The party arrived at a place in the forest which I was told was quite close to the object of my search, and the direction was pointed out.

I plunged into the underbrush calling back for instructions from time to time to check my direction, when suddenly not more than four hundred yards from my starting point I beheld what I had so long searched for. So delighted was I at my find that I rushed back to the men left behind and told them with much laughter that this structure was not a fort nor a sacred construction of the much feared ancients, but a quarry where these people of before time had procured the monoliths for the building of their ancient

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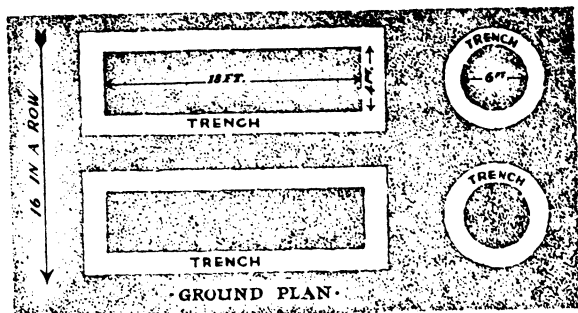


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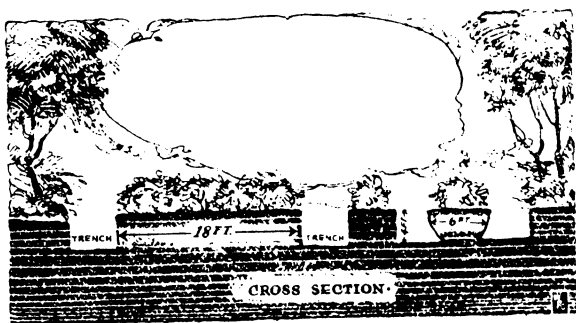
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tombs. My happy behavior must have given them courage for they all followed me to quarry and a most remarkable quarry it proved to be. Here before us were parallel trenches as shown in the sketch.

Sixteen of these all in a row and to one side sixteen circular ones:



A cross section would look like this:

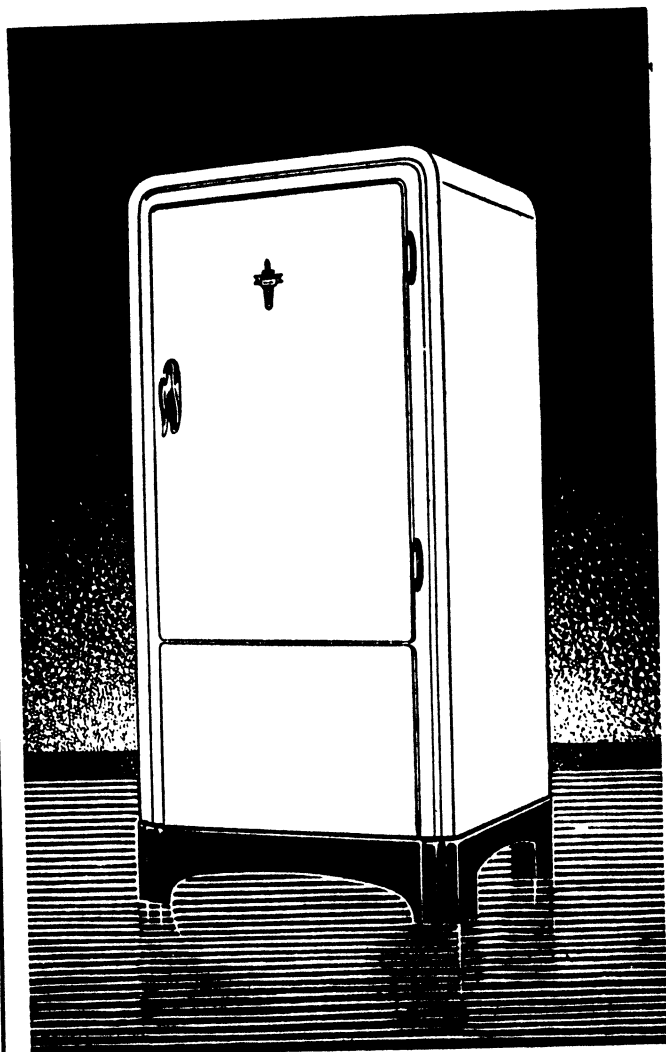


Previous investigators had often commented upon and expressed their wonder at how a people who had no iron or other metallic tools, nevertheless were able to quarry stone monoliths to place over their dead. Some concluded that this was done with implements of harder stone, but I had on many occasions attempted to chip the hard coral limestone that these structures were made of with the highly polished basalt adzes found buried with their dead, and after a few strokes they would themselves become chipped and useless. It does not stand to reason that after weeks of labor to make a highly polished and sharpened stone implement, it would be used to chip hard limestone only to be discarded after a few strokes. The question was how then did these people quarry great limestone monoliths without the aid of metal tools? This had not been answered by previous investigators, and I certainly did not know the answer.

Looking at these trenches which had been constructed by removing the very small amount of the surface soil and then digging down into the coral rock, I remarked to Juan that I could not understand how these trenches were made, as those who made them had nothing to cut this comparatively hard stone with. "Señor," said Juan, "it was quite easy. They did it with their fingers."

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I laughed thinking perhaps that Juan meant that these ancients, having supernatural powers, could, as often related in their folklore, perform miracles at will. But Juan insisted that this how it was done.

So I said to him, "Show me."

Whereupon he lit a fire on a coral rock, let it burn until the rock became very hot, then poured water on it, and lo, the rock was turned into lime which could easily be scraped away with the fingers!

So here we have a method of quarrying with fire and water! Very simple, but no previous research parties had guessed the method used. Much had been written of the wonder of how these primitive people quarried without iron, etc. The reason that no one had found the method used is also simple, for these civilized men had never built a camp fire on wet coral rock, and also, being learned men, they were specialists and had not studied chemistry. I was delighted to be able to record the fact that I had found that fire and water was employed by the ancient Chamorros, and indeed there is no doubt about this, for subsequent investigations revealed much charcoal scattered about the quarry.

Wedding Rites in Apayao

(Continued from page 285)

On the wedding day, visitors of all ranks, rich and poor, join in the gay celebration. The house is filled with merry

making. Noted singers of the tribe sing their best songs to entertain the visitors, and primitive instruments furnish the music for the most noted dancers. Native wine is served freely to everybody. Both sides are prolix in wise counsel and moral advice to the couple.

The marriage festival is ended by the performance of a simple ceremony. The master-of-ceremonies is an old woman. She braids the hair of the bride and bridegroom together, and joins them as husband and wife. She murmurs a prayer for their success and peace; a chicken is killed in sacrifice and the ceremony is over.

Divorce

Divorce is common but in many instances husband and wife reunite after months or years of separation. The chief causes of divorce are: (a) neglect in the care of children, (b) laziness on the part of the wife, (c) concubinage, (d) sterility, (e) lack of respect on the part of the wife for the husband and his relatives, and also visitors. The wife has the right to separate from her husband if he is lazy or incapable of hard labor, such action depending, however, on the decision of her parents. Should the wife separate from her husband before the parental decision has been rendered, the husband has sufficient ground to reclaim the dowry as a fine.

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No manuscripts will be returned. The prize-winning essays will be announced in the June, 1936, Philippine Magazine, and will be the property of the Magazine publisher.

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Sickness

The Apayaos know and apply various medicinal herbs, roots, and bark in case of sickness. When these fail to effect a cure, a *durarakit* or medicine-woman is called. She spreads a mat in the center floor of the house and in the center of the mat she puts a plate containing oil, lime, betel nut, betel leaf, and an ember from the fire. Close to the mat at the doorway a pig is tied and then a dog and a chicken are killed as sacrifices, five bundles of palay and two coconuts are also thus offered. While performing these ceremonies the *durarakit* covers her face with both hands and mumbles prayers for the quick recovery of the sick person. The oil is used for massaging and is applied to the part of the body in which the patient feels pain. The basi and the hot ember on the plate are put under the house. The lung and some blood of the dog are put in another plate and also placed under the house. The rest of the blood of the dog is put in a bamboo tube. Another bamboo tube is filled with basi. The bamboo containing the basi is hung from the roof of the house and the other bamboo tube containing the blood of the dog is laid anywhere on the path leading to the bank of the river. These ceremonies are followed by ceremonial dances.

Death and Burial

When a person dies the body is washed and then dressed in the garments a preference for which has been expressed by the deceased while still living. All the relatives, wherever they reside, are notified by runners. Visitors are welcome to join the mourners. If the person died of an ordinary sickness the relatives may allow the mourning to continue for three days. Music or any kind of noise is not permitted on the premises. The men pass the time by drinking *basi* while the women mourn for the dead, expressing their petitions as well as their sorrows. One native game is permissible. It is called *bisnag* or spanking of the thigh with the open palm. Any number of men may participate in the game. Each contestant is given a chance to slap with his right palm the thigh of his opponent with all the force he can command. This slapping of the thigh is done alternatively and continues until the thigh of one of the contestants bleeds. The victim is declared defeated. The thighs of the victor as well as the defeated may be very painful, but they do not mind this as it helps to assuage their sorrow for the departed friend.

In former times the dead used to be buried under the house. Cooked rice, chinaware, a jug of water, valuable Chinese jars, aliwa, a spear, and other valuables are buried with the dead. Sometimes a live rooster is also buried with the body. Once the deceased is in his grave, nobody is allowed to enter the house until the death anniversary is celebrated with a feast called *peldap*.

The wife of a man who has died, while in the state of mourning must cover herself completely with a blanket for the number of days that she has pledged to her husband to mourn for him after burial. She does not take food, chew betel nut, smoke tobacco, or hold conversation with anybody while she has on her mourning robe. A violation of this custom is punished by a fine imposed on her by the parents or relatives of the deceased. Mourning on the part of the wife is terminated upon the last day of her pledge which is celebrated with a feast.



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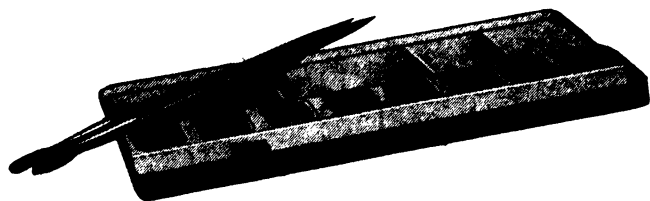
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Spirit Beliefs

The people believe in the existence of the spirits of their ancestors. Balalang is a war spirit to whom the warriors pray for protection from their enemies. Ec-uel is another good spirit whom they believe to be the companion of their warriors. Anglabbang and Paluggatang are believed to render assistance to headhunters. The prince of all these spirits is Anglabbang, the supreme. Bumagtu is an evil anito.

Superstitions

The Apayaos share many superstitious beliefs with the other mountain tribes in Bontoc, Ifugao, Kalinga, and Benguet. They believe that snakes of certain species as well as birds encountered on the way while traveling, on a head-hunting expedition, or performing ceremonies, are good and bad omens.

Taboos

Married women are not allowed to hold conversation with or receive offers of betel nuts from men other than her husband. She is not allowed to travel without her husband.

Courtship and Marriage in Apayao

(Continued from page 285)

has been offered, and it is therefore proper for me to tell you that my daughter Antonia is married to Marcelo."

As he sat down, Udan, a cousin of Antonia's, stood up brandishing his bolo. He criticized Balacay for not having mentioned him among those who were to receive a share of the dowry and said that he had always done what he could to help support Antonia until she was old enough to marry. He exclaimed that as a cousin of Antonia and with such a slight shown him, he could not live until the third day without witnessing a funeral!

Marcelo realized he had to satisfy Udan if his marriage was to be a happy one. He leaned over to Romignat and whispered: "I have one more sapatel at home. I think he will be satisfied if we give him that."

Romignat was pleased to hear of the necklace which Marcelo still had. He arose. "Stop", he said, in a peaceful voice. "We have one sapatel for you. If you will not be satisfied with that, then we shall go home."

Udan sat down and Balacay once more arose. He knew from the facial expression of Udan that he was content with the necklace. "Are you satisfied, Udan? I think that is enough for you?"

"Tuyan a!" said Udan, meaning "it should be".

As there were no further complaints, Balacay now announced that Marcelo was accepted as the husband of Antonia. They were man and wife.

More basi was drunk and many more pigs and chickens were killed and cooked and eaten during the three-day wedding feast that followed.

The Javanese Stage

(Continued from page 284)

it meets with disapproval from the ultra-conservative upholders of the centuries old customs or *adat* who are convinced that the ousting of the carved figures by human

actors bodes calamity and disease. Its place at the kratons or palaces of the Susuhunan and the Sultan appears to be assured, however, and for several years it has now been the custom that grand wayang wong performances take place at their courts in which the crown prince and other princes of the blood appear as actors. According to an authority on the subject, the late Professor Dr. G. A. J. Hazeu, one time advisor for Native Affairs of the Netherland Indian Government, the wayang wong owes its birth most probably to European influences. He writes: "In the wayang wong we must see an attempt, originating in the court circles, to reform the ancient classical shadow-play into a modern performance with human beings, and it may be that this was inspired by Europeans."

The plays or rather stories which are performed by the actors are similar to those of the wayang purwa, which as we have mentioned are largely derived from the *Mahabahrata* and the *Ramayana*. They depict the struggle between the Pandawas and the Kurawas. Then there are the stories of true Javanese or Malay-Polynesian origin which have some historic value although so much fiction has been interwoven with truth that to the Western mind it is of rather problematic value. We may mention of these latter *lakons* or stage performances the *lakon Murwakala* which is performed especially to protect people from all kinds of calamities. In this respect it is a curious coincidence that the Javanese word *lakon*, which means "stage performance", is derived from *laku*: to go or to act, which shows that the Javanese word *lakon* corresponds strictly to the Greek word "drama".

The wayang wong performances usually take place at night and they may last for hours and even be continued for several nights. This may seem tedious to a European public but it should be kept in mind that a Javanese audience is thoroughly familiar with the story of the play and does not have to give its sustained attention to the acting to find the enjoyment it is out for. The Javanese spectator pays attention to the parts which happen to catch his fancy and then lets his mind drift until he is aroused again by other passages which happen to appeal to him.

It is obvious that the number of Europeans who can fully appreciate the artistic beauties of the wayang is small. Javanese, as all Oriental acting, differs materially from the European conception; furthermore, to be able to understand the performance, a thorough knowledge of Javanese as well as of the wayang stories is required. When occasionally a wayang wong is given by some student body or native art society and a more or less considerable number of Europeans is expected to attend, a summary of the story is usually circulated in the form of a programme in Dutch, but even then the length of the performance may be very trying to the European audience. Some may find a measure of compensation in the truly gorgeous attire of the actors, whereas those who appreciate physical beauty will not fail to grasp the impressive manner in which the Javanese actors use almost their entire body to express certain feelings and moods which remind one of modern impressionistic stage-dancing in the West.

As to the costumes of the actors which are very similar to the traditional dress painted on the parchment wayang

figures, no pains are spared to obtain the most gorgeous results. To the costumes of the court actors of Djocjakarta and Surakarta, all the art and craftsmanship of the *battik* worker, the silver and gold smiths, and other craftsmen of the Courts have been applied lavishly. The peculiar physical beauty of the Javanese lends itself furthermore *par excellence* to be decked out in this brilliant traditional attire.



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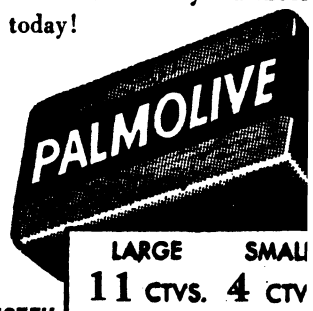
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We may mention one more interesting feature of the wayang performances which recalls to mind a similar feature of the plays of medieval Europe. In all plays appear certain funny characters, namely, Semar and his two sons Petruk and Nalagareng. According to some authorities it appears to be probable that they are the original Javanese forebears, and that during the Hindoo domination of the island they were degraded by the heroes of the Sanskrit literature to play the part of the clown. There is, however, also a Hindoo god considered as a clown, Narada, who, notwithstanding his holy origin, is always portrayed by the Javanese in a rather funny way. These clowns have the task of cracking jokes at the most unexpected moments and thus break the tension of the play and relieve the attention of the audience.

Such is the story of the Javanese national stage, the wayang, whose origin goes back for over a thousand years

and which outlived both Hindoo and Mohammedan domination and still flourishes under Dutch rule. Whether it will outlive the Western dominion also is a question which only the future will answer. But as far as appearances go it seems to us not improbable that the words from the Ramayana: "As long as the mountains will stand and the earth be watered by the streams, so long the Ramayana will live in the mouths of men", will be true for the Javanese wayang also, for the simple little parchment figure whose shadow is thrown on a screen to portray the struggles of gods and demi-gods of the Indian mythology to the delight of thousands of people.

The General

(Continued from page 283)

A certain alleged patriot who had refused to take the oath of allegiance, and who consequently had spent his time in



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a foreign port, had evolved an ingenious scheme to make his existence on foreign shores honorific and profitable.

He had organized while in exile the skeleton of a revolutionary government of which he was the president entrusted with dictatorial powers. His staff busied itself under his direction in forwarding appointments to positions in the service of this shadow government, principally military in nature, to any gullible person in the Philippines who would respond with the payment of the fixed quota: so much for a colonelcy, a smaller amount for a captaincy, and still less for an appointment as first, second, or third lieutenant.

As proof of our General's efficiency in his line, each mail that brought a batch of appointments, brought to the General's secret files a list of the appointees. If the appointments were refused and turned over to the Constabulary, the individual concerned was rated as "peaceable"; if no notice was taken of the appointment by its recipient, he was rated as "passive"; and if the return mail carried the required contribution signifying acceptance, the appointee was labeled "dangerous".

In addition, certain astute officers of the Constabulary, known in the force as the "General's pets" had made a practice of sending out secret agents, in the guise of local agitators armed with appointments from the "exiled patriot", to enlist privates in the cause of liberty. Thus from time to time these officers would distinguish themselves and reflect glory on the organization by capturing a few half naked and shivering countrymen, who, believing in the patriotic mission of their betrayers, had joined what they had supposed was a patriotic organization pledged to free their land from the foreign oppressor.

The time had now arrived for the General to show the new administration the dangers of the situation, for his days on special detail were numbered. The "pets" were mobilized and thrown into action. Rumor of a threatened uprising to take place on the Fourth of July were whispered on every hand. The Army and Navy were requested to be in readiness. Provincial governments were urged to arm a body to be known as Provincial Guards to supplement the forces of the Constabulary. An especial effort was made to alarm the inhabitants of a certain province near Manila, which had the reputation, from the early days, of being incurably insurrectory. To this province was sent as Provincial Commander a Constabulary captain who had been the hero of a number of small insurrections in a more distant province, which he had successfully suppressed. He spent the first week of his incumbency in meeting and becoming acquainted with the American and Filipino officials, provincial and municipal. Especially did he cultivate the acquaintance of a certain American official who had been a long time in the province and who was reputed to be of some influence among the Filipinos.

After the conversation had progressed to a certain point the meat of the business was exposed.

"Now Mr. . . .," said the captain, "you must know of these secret organizations that are plotting insurrection. I have been stationed in different provinces of the Islands and I have never failed to discover something of this sort. "Major. . . .," referring to his predecessor, "was too unsuspicious, and lacked the insight to discover such plots,

but I'm out to get results, and I venture to say that I'll show up something within a short time."

"I don't think so," said the other American official, "General Bell's reconcentration policy was pretty severe. I've no doubt there is a plenty of dissatisfaction, and perhaps there exists the will to revolt, but the memory of those months of reconcentration when every man, woman and child outside the deadline was hunted down, is still fresh in their minds. Wait a generation, the youngsters of today may have to get their experience, but not in our time."

"Well we'll see," was the enigmatic reply.

Later, the official, in thinking over the conversation, began to suspect the good faith of the Captain.

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The shadowy rumor of insurrection propagated from Headquarters, slight hints of the General's wish to remain in the Philippines, doubts of the General's good faith founded on well authenticated stories of past machinations, all suggested that a plot was hatching.

One day he mentioned his doubts to a Filipino friend who was also a provincial official.

"Now mark my prophecy, within a few weeks there will be attempts made to organize revolutionary bands. People will be asked to join secret societies pledged to redeem the country. Appointments will be made of officials in a 'revolutionary army,' in imitation of a bonafide uprising, but all the inside information will be in the files of the Constabulary, because their secret agents will be the instigators of

the whole plot. Just warn your barrio friends to be on the lookout for persons posing as patriots and report them to the local officials for prosecution."

Ten days later the Filipino came running into the office of the American with an exciting story of how a former councilman of a neighboring town, who in times past was a spy for the military, had been caught attempting to recruit a revolutionary army and had, at the instance of persons forewarned, been lynched as a despicable spy and *secreta*.

Events apparently moved rapidly toward the culmination desired by the General. Rumors of insurrection were rife even in Manila itself. In the neighboring provinces, apparently patriotic societies were collecting dues from their members, among whom were unsuspecting Constabulary "non-coms," for the "secret" purpose of rising and freeing the country of its foreign oppressors.

The "General's pet", already mentioned, thanks in part to the intervention of the American provincial official, had failed to accomplish anything of importance along the lines marked out for him in his province, but rumors there were galore. In such and such a place, always distant from the vicinity where the rumor originated, insurrectory bands were drilling nightly. The Army was alert! The coincidence of the regular annual maneuvers, lent color to the report that the Army had been set in motion to overawe the inhabitants. Conferences were held daily with members of the provincial government and especially with the Provincial Treasurer who was the only American official left on the Provincial Board, and an attempt was made to secure a special appropriation for provincial guards to augment the ordinary forces of Constabulary and Municipal Police. The Treasurer was new to his position and though the whole matter seemed strangely incredible, he was inclined to give credence to the terroristic reports.

To satisfy himself, he called, one day, to the American old-timer as the latter was passing the door of his office. "Hey, come in a minute, I want to ask you something."

"Well what is on your mind?"

"I say, tell me about the threatened uprising. What is it all about?", and he described the situation as detailed to him by the Constabulary officer.

"They want an appropriation for provincial guards and the matter must be decided at once. I've promised my answer tomorrow."

The other sat down and sized up the situation. He really wanted to give the correct information to the Treasurer. On the other hand he knew the revengeful nature



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of certain minions of the law and had no desire to incur their displeasure. At last he said:

"If I give you the inside stuff will you promise not to reveal your source of information?"

"Yes, spill it, I've told you that I would keep it secret."

For about an hour the old-timer talked, giving the Treasurer his information concerning the General,—all that he knew and much that he suspected. The Treasurer was inclined to doubt this tale of dark and devious ways, but finally he was almost convinced.

"What would you advise in the matter with the Captain. He's coming tomorrow for his answer."

"Give him the 'horse laugh', and tell him, 'all is discovered,' but don't let him know the source of your information. Just laugh. Then see how he takes it."

The next day the farce was enacted in the office of the Treasurer. When the Captain's request for funds was met by hilarity, he was at first puzzled, then he made a show

of indignation, but eventually his curiosity got the upper hand. "How did you get this information?" he asked the Treasurer. Being persistent by nature, he badgered the latter until, satisfied by the Captain's deportment that the affair was a gigantic hoax, he told the whole story and revealed the other official as his informant.

The insurrection did not take place, and luckily for at least one man who had seen through his tricks, the General's efforts to retain his position were futile. His "pets" soon followed him into retirement, but the barb of a parting shot remained.

The man who had "spilled the beans" had made application for a firearm license to enable him to buy a shotgun to protect his crops from wild pigs. And his application took its leisurely course through bureaucratic channels bearing an indorsement by the Captain describing the old timer by name and occupation, and in addition the gratuitous and intentionally malicious remark, "supposed to be in favor of Independence"!

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Four O'clock

In the Editor's Office



"The Philippines Ten Years Hence" was written by Mr. Henry Uy Cho-Yee, a well known Chinese business man and a former President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. He came to the Philippines in 1910. His belief in the early domination by the Filipinos of the internal trade is probably somewhat too optimistic (from the Filipino point of view) and his outlook upon the future of the Chinese business community here is probably somewhat too pessimistic (from the Chinese point of view). However, the article is published as an interesting expression of opinion. It may elicit other expressions of opinion as to the Philippines ten years from now—which I should be glad to publish.

G. G. van der Kop is a Dutch journalist in Java and will from time to time contribute articles to the Magazine about our Malay neighbors and kinsmen to the south with whom we really should be better acquainted.

"Courtship and Marriage in Apayao", by Amor Batil, an Igorot teacher, begun last month, is concluded in this issue. A short article on Apayao by A. Faculo, is also published in this number. Mr. Faculo is a native Bontoc and was recently appointed Deputy-Governor of Apayao by Acting Governor-General Hayden.

Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant is the wife of W. C. Bryant, former Governor of Nueva Vizcaya. She grew up, she says, with a great wanderlust, took a trip around the world, taught school in Hawaii, the Philippines, and Hongkong. The events related in her article in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, to be concluded in a later issue, occurred in 1922 and 1923.

Under the title, "For the Glory of the 'Home Town'", Ernesto Romero tells a type of Gargantuan tale which is popular among the people. Mr. Romero is the office manager of the Philippine Magazine with no ambitions to authorship, and it required some persuasion to bring him to putting the story, which he heard long ago from his grandfather, on paper.

Amado Mauleon ("Answer") was born at Cuenca, Batangas, in 1913, and is a surveyor in the Bureau of Lands. He has contributed poetry to other publications, but this is his first appearance in the Philippine Magazine.

Salvador Kayumanggi states that his poem, "Dance, Dancer, Dance", was suggested to him on reading Louis Untermeyer's "Daughters of Jephthah". Mr. Kayumanggi is a student at the National Law College of the University of Manila.

Mary L. Crosby, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Crosby, the former a prominent Baguio mining man, is just starting out on a career as a poet, so it seems. Her verses were sent to me by Mr. E. J. Sanders, whom readers may remember as the author of the series of articles about Mr. Roy Barcal's yacht cruise to America published in the magazine some years ago. Mr. Sanders is now also in the mining business.

José La Villa Tierra was born at Atimonan, Tayabas, in 1909, and is a graduate of the National University. He states in a letter that his "Ballad of a Mother's Heart" is a versified rendition of a Tagalog popular tale.



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The aviation articles in the May issue of the Magazine attracted considerable attention, and extra copies were obtained by the Army authorities and by the United States Trade Commissioner for mailing to Washington.

Percy A. Hill took the trouble to write me that he thought the editorial, "The Sakdal Protest", in the May issue of the Magazine was the best he had read on the subject. As he has spent many years in the "provinces" in close contact with the tao, this testimony must be considered competent. He held forth on the Democrats as follows: "Chris Columbus was the first Democrat. When he sailed he did not know where he was going, and didn't know when he would get there; when he got there he didn't know where he was; when he got back he didn't know where he had been, and he did this all on borrowed money!"

A letter from Luther Parker, who after spending many years in the Philippines now lives in California, runs in part: "I enjoy your Magazine and read it from kiver to kiver. You have had to carry a great load alone in trying to point out certain eventualities, but I hear from several sources there now that a great light is beginning to break. Ah yan! it may be too late! I'd hate to see a good friend lined up against a grey stone wall at daylight!"

Robert M. Zingg, a former contributor to the Magazine, now connected with the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, and in Mexico making a study of the Huichol Indians, wrote me recently: "I was amazed with the hopes that you and the Filipino writer (Salvador Araneta) expressed in your symposium with our hard-boiled friend up in Nueva Ecija (Percy Hill). (See the April, 1934, Philippine Magazine.) I don't agree with him that Japan will gobble you up because America will have a Navy base there—that's the only reason. But I fancy you are going to know in a few years out there what depression means. My feeling is that Uncle Sam is going to cast off his little brown nephew as an ungrateful stepchild, and economically the Philippines will have to compete in a madly nationalistic world... Mexico, a country with no more population than the Philippines, is making the grade beautifully and has real prosperity after a decade of revolutions when everything was ruined and lost. However, Mexico is a large country, with a temperate climate, and one of the richest mining industries in the world, and the people are more industrious, though more ignorant, than the Filipinos. They do not have the great educational and road system which the Americans endowed to the Philippines, and though the Mexicans do not have to compete with Orientals, they are accustomed to a standard of living actually far below that of the barrios in the Philippines. Thus it looks like the Filipinos will have to come down to Oriental standards—which would cause a revolution in most countries...."

Another letter from the other side of the world—100, Westward Rise, Barry, Glam., Wales, in which Mr. Ifor B. Powell, here some years ago to make a study of Philippine governmental organization, writes: "A good friend has sent me a copy of the January issue of your magazine. It has settled the issue. I have wanted to resubscribe for a long time, but there are so many things to subscribe to and my income is a very humble one. Moreover, its editor has never sent along an occasional number as propaganda! The crisis is still on here and I am as impecunious as ever, but the hint in the January issue that you plan to publish reports of the Pre-History Congress has proved irresistible. And so I inclose a check." Well, being impecunious myself, I cashed the check, although I am not sure that I did not get it on false pretenses. I have so far not been able to get any of the Pre-History Congress papers or publication. However, I am still trying.

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Tom Inglis Moore sent me during the month a copy of his novel "The Half Way Sun" which was first published serially in the Philippine Magazine some years ago under the title "Kalatong". The book was published in Sydney, Australia, by Angus & Robertson, Ltd. and runs to 324 pages. He inscribed the title-page. "As a token of friendship and with warm appreciation of the help and publication given to 'Kalatong.' Long may the 'Magazine' and its splendid Editor flourish!" An Australian critic says of the book: "After a surfeit of ventriloquial novelists, T. Inglis Moore 'comes up like thunder' with the story of *The Half Way Sun* and a new hero, Kalatong, 'He Who Kills Alone', 'Taker of Ten Heads' the Philippine Achilles—not only actual in life but actual in this book. . . . The author loves clear English, often using it with biblical effect. Chastity of language as well as of thought makes it a book unique to the present generation. I see the strength underlying the method and admire it."

Hammon H. Buck sent me a copy of his "Chronicles of Sam and Maganda", a parable the first few chapters of which were published in the Philippine Magazine in July and September issues of 1927. He has added a few chapters to bring the parable of the relations between the United States and the Philippines up to date. He makes these relations out to be a sort of a love affair. "Togo (a distant cousin) is still a menace and increasingly Maganda dreads his approach. Shrewd and farsighted as she is, she can see no salvation except under Sam's protection. What she now proposes is her figurative language is a 'partnership'. What she really hopes for no one not intimately acquainted with her psychology could fathom, for she is still a coquette, but it is freely suggested that if, even now, Sam should change his mind and forcibly retain the maiden, there would be nothing but joy in her heart, and if she could show a torn camisa as evidence of her unwillingness to be seized and held, her pride would be amply salved before her own people and the world in general." The chronicle is published in pamphlet form, 52 pages, and was printed by the Corcuera Press, 1410 Rizal Avenue, Manila.

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By Florizel Diaz

(With apologies to Tennyson)

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For your saddening songs go on
In a way that makes me ill!
And O for a grip with this redeeming hand
That your voice might ever be still!

Croon, croon, croon,
Through your rusty throat, cavalier,
But not till I've cut your vocal chords
Will my heart be filled with cheer.



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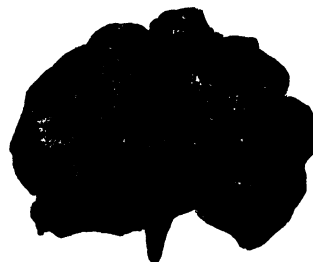
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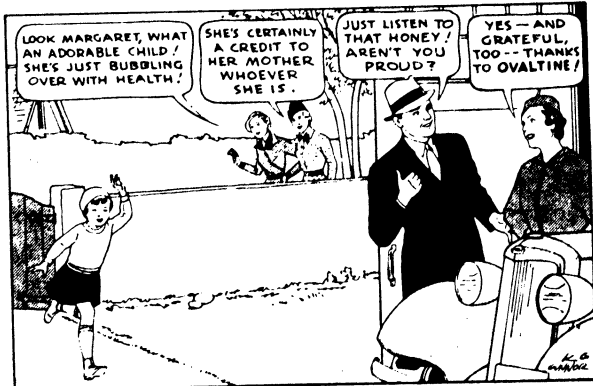
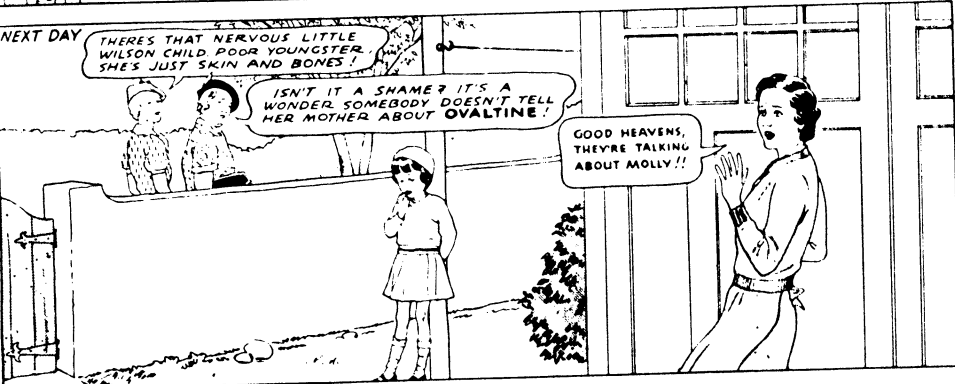
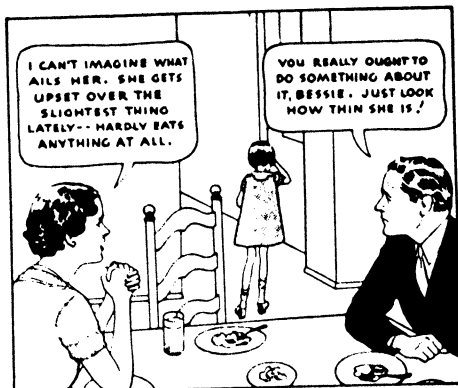
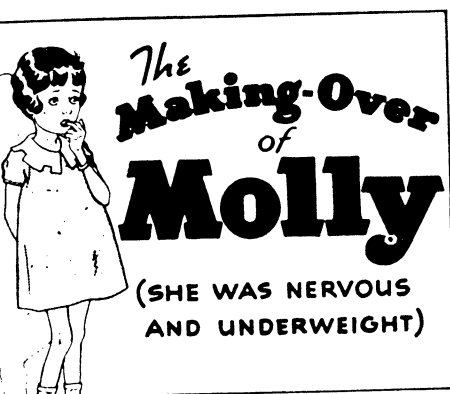
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